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CHURCH THUNDERS

'RED DEAN' ADDRESSES WORLD PEACE RALLY.
Hand uplifted above a screaming 'Ban the Atom Bomb' poster, the fiery 'Red Dean' of Canterbury—Dr. Hewlett Johnson—addresses a crowded World Peace Movement rally at Lincoln's Inn Fields, Central London.

Will Malaya Throw Off British Yoke?

(See Page-5)

When Two Cats Converse

★

BY NIROD MUKHERJI

(Place: Class One officers quarters in New Town.

Time: Afternoon.

Background: The masters are returning home in cars, on bicycles or just trotting in moods varying from elation to dejection. Their wives are bracing themselves for hustling for tea with light scandals to be followed by shopping and social scandals. Billi is drowsing in the porch of one of the "married quarters." Billa appears on the scene in gait and complacence matching with their masters'.)

Billa: Miao. Hullo, Billi, any news?

Billi: M-i-a-o (yawns), nothing darling, nothing in particular.

Billa: Feeling tired?

Billi: Bored is the word, sweet. (Stretches herself and arches her tail) Caught any rats?

Billa: Nn. Gone all underground.

Billi: Oh dear, dear, too bad.

(From the adjoining room a male shouts 'Bil....lae'—that is for both of them. Then, 'Pussy, Poos, Poos' in a screechy feminine voice).

Billi: (Toying with her tail) Now, go in. The ol man will take you to task for not catching any rats.

Billa: You ain't coming in?

Billi: Not feeling like for their strokes. I hate the lady's play-acting and especially her calling me Pussy when she knows well that is not my name. (Billia disappears). She can't remember even a cat's name. Mphew! (Yawns languidly while the neighbour's cat Hulo wearing a Mephistophelean smile comes lurking).

●

Hulo: You wouldn't be feeling so dull and bored if you had someone to stroke your tail.

Billi: (Startles and then looks at him indifferently). Oh yea? Then let me tell you I HAVE someone to stroke mine. You better go away and stroke your own before it is nipped, and don't you behave like a smart guy.

Hulo: (Sobers) Oh, has he come back?

Billi: I bet he has.

Hulo: Oh, well in that case (with the tail between the legs turns right round) cheerio, see you later.

Billi: Prrr. That's what happens of mixing too much with men.

(Billia returns munching something). Mm. The toast is really well buttered

Billi: And you couldn't bring one for me? (leisurely lashes her tail).

Billa: But, darling, I had asked you to come with me, didn't I?

Billi: (Indolently) Selfish like men (Pause) Say, he didn't ask for your report?

Billa: Unhun. Maybe his own is not ready yet.

(A servant darts across with a tea tray, a child shrieks, a woman shrieks louder, over a blaring wireless).

Billi: Come, let's go out for a walk.

Billa: But the sun hasn't gone down yet.

Billi: Darling, it gets on my nerves.

(Continued on Page 28)

'THE KEY'

Brooks in The Birmingham News

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
the SWELL FISH AND OTHER VARIETIES, BECOME ANGRY AND EXCITED WHEN SEEING THEIR IMAGE IN A MIRROR, WHIRLING IN CIRCLES AND ATTACKING THEIR DOUBLE! —THANX TO MARINE STUDIOS MARINELAND FLA
LAKE ENRIQUILLA, ON THE ISLAND OF HISPANIOLA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, IS 154 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL, WHILE SURROUNDING PEAKS ARE 10,000 FEET ABOVE! -THANK TO W.R. PETERS CORAL GABLES, FLA.
BUTIA CAPITATA PALM
ALTHOUGH THERE ARE OVER THIRTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF PALM TREES, THIS ONE, WITH ITS TRUNK COVERED WITH ROUND, YELLOW, APRICOT-LIKE FRUIT, FROM WHICH JELLY IS MADE, IS ONE OF THE ODDEST- -THANX TO FAIRCHILD TROPICAL GARDEN, CORAL GABLES, FLA.
MT. WHITNEY, IN CALIFORNIA, 14,495 FEET IN ELEVATION IS HIGHEST IN U.S. - THE SALTON SEA, 280 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL, A FEW MILES AWAY, IS THE LOWEST!
©1946, CHUCK THORNDIKE

WEEK-END FUN

Manager: "I am afraid you are ignoring our efficiency system, Andersen."

Andersen: "Perhaps so sir—but somebody has to get the work done."

★

WHAT'S the best month to get married?"

"Octembruary."

"Why, three's no such month".

"..Just so!"

★

HIS campaign was a pleasant one,
And worthy, here, of note.
He only kissed the babies who
Were old enough to vote.

★

PROFESSOR: "How was Alexander II killed?"

Junir: "By a bomb."

Professor: "Explain."

Junior: "It went off."

★

"CAN you serve company?" asked the housewife when she was hiring the new maid.

"Yes, mum; both ways".

"What do you mean?"

"So's they'll come again, or stay, away."

★

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, the genius of radio, was entertaining a friend at night in his laboratory. The two discussed the most intricate phrases of wireless communication.

Finally, at dawn, the friend suggested they retire. As they were leaving the room, Marconi looked back over his shoulder and said:

"All my life I have been studying this phenomenon, but there is one thing I simply cannot understand about radio."

"Something you don't understand about radio?" smiled the other.

"What is that?"

Marconi used. "Why does it work?"

★

A MAN rushed into a post office. "Have you a telegram for me?" he asked.

"No." said the girl behind the counter.

Ten minutes later he rushed in again. "Have you a telegram for me?"

Again the answer was in the negative.

He waited an hour before appearing again. This time there was a telegram. He opened it excitedly and then shouted: "What a shock! What a shock! My shop is on fire"

"WHAT'S all the excitement in Whitehall today?"

"Haven't you heard? An official pigeon-holed in one."

★

ONE remembers a particularly lovable character who had the unenviable experience of being relieved of a military command in both wars. After the second one he walked into his club and told his friends that he thought he was unique in that he believed himself to be the only man who had ever received a bow to his bowler hat.

★

How many times have you stood outside 10 Downing Street waiting for the Prime Minister to appear or watching the Cabinet Ministers gather for some historic "crisis" meeting?

There is always a crowd around on such occasions and thee was one the othe morning when I got out of a taxi to go into the Commonwealth Relation Office across the road.

As I waited a moment, the milkman came on his morning round. He rang the bell and went inside with Mrs. Attlee's daily quart.

I asked if there wasn't a tradesman's entrance; they told me it was at the back and to get to it the milkman would have to drive several blocks around Parliament Square and the Horse Guards to reach it. So Britain's P. M. saves him time by taking in the milk at the front door along with Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal and what not.

Amnesia: Genuine Or Faked?

There is almost a fifty-fifty chance that an amnesia victim is faking, judging from a study made at the Philadelphia General Hospital and reported by three physicians in "The American Journal of Psychiatry". In 28 of the 59 cases examined it was believed that the patient who had lost his ability to identify himself as a person was "practicing deliberate deceit."

In most of the remaining cases the amnesia was linked with an actual disease of the nervous system with psychosis, or with hysteria.

In many instances the amnesia attack seemed to be touched off by an unpleasant experience, such as family quarrels rejection by a loved one, participation in a crime or misdemeanor, or general misfortune. Recovery was usually rapid except in cases involving actual brain disease.

Malingering whites predominated over Negroes in the ratio of 5 to 2.

Centenary Of Telegram

★

By Mollie S. Patton

THE word "telegram" celebrates its 100th anniversary. It was created by an American newspaper when the following paragraph appeared a century ago:—"A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave at some convenient time to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. It is telegram, instead of telegraphic communication." Incidentally, it appeared for the first time in England, referring to a "telegram" from Napoleon the Third to Empress Eugenie.

If there is one thing, too, that makes pulses quicken, it is the mere sight of a telegram. To millions of homes it brings a flicker of hope or apprehension, and behind it lies a million stories of romance and tragedy. It can cheer or distress, fulfil hopes or crush them.

Yes, without a doubt the telegram is still the most romantic and dramatic piece of paper in the world. Almost every item of important news is recorded on it. The birth and death of Royalty, wars, strikes, crises, all the million and one events in the life of a nation—the telegram knows them all.

It was a historic telegram that announced World War No. 1 to a dazed world. Although a public holiday, 248,000 were handled by the British Central Telegraph Office while on the following day a further 265,000 were transmitted. On the Coronation of King George V 200,000 telegrams were despatched, and every big Royal occasion since then has seen an increase in the preceding number.

In its very early days the telegram was irreverently named the "winged messenger of death." And although the average person is still rather afraid of receiving one, a recent census taken by the Post Office showed that two-thirds of those sent by telephone subscribers contained good news. In fact, only two per cent of all telegrams conveyed bad news.

●

Some people even have a craze for sending telegrams. Florenz Zeigfeld was one of them. He never wrote a letter, but instead sent hundreds of telegrams every week. Once, while attending the rehearsal of a new show, he sent a wire to the leading star on the stage giving her his directions!

Telegrams also have their humorous side, and many are the laughable mistakes that have been made, particularly in its early days. A gentleman once sent a telegram asking that a horse might be sent to the railway station to meet him. But when he arrived he found a hearse waiting there!

On another occasion an order was sent by an hotel keeper to a merchant for 500 loaves of bread and 200 pounds of coffee. It was replied to by a brief message: "Will send your bread; the coffee is on the way." But when the hotel keeper received it, it read: "Your

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'LET'S FACE IT'

White in The Akron Beacon-Journal

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CRICKET CARAVAN I

Sir Donald Bradman

KEITH Miller, Australian Test player and one of the greatest all-round cricketers the world has known, and R. S. Whitington, Australian "Victory" Test batsman and journalist have combined to present a view of cricket over the past 20 years and of the great champions in many parts of the world who have played it.

The complex character that is Sir Donald Bradman, the wonderful allrounder Wally Hammond, Denis Compton, Len Hutton, Duleepsinghji, Lindsay Hassett, and W. J. Edrich, and a host of others from India, South Africa, and the West Indies are analysed, and their exploits described. Here in nine short excerpts from "Cricket Caravan" shortly to be published by Latimer House, London, these two famous Australian cricketers cover the whole field of almost a quarter of a century of the great summer game. There are new stories which give an insight into the life behind the scenes and memories of the great moments in many a tense struggle are revived.

BY KEITH MILLER AND R. S. WHITINGTON

CHRISTMAS Eve, 1948, and the crowd wos streaming out of Melbourne Cricket Ground across the elm-shaded lawns of Jolimont Park on its way home to Christmas jollity. Members of the crowd failed to recognise a small, compact, lone figure in a grey felt hat, brown sports coat and grey flannel trousers walking slowly, deliberately, and contemplatively up one of the asphalt footpaths that lead through the park to Jolimont Station Hill

Exactly three weeks before, Melbourne's Cricket Ground had rung with applause for that quiet, amazing little man. Many a time in the past twenty years he had been Melbourne's and Australia's hero. Now, twenty-one days after his last appearance on Melbourne's Cricket Ground, he passed among the people completely unnoticed by all but one friend. When the rest of the crowd went home, Bradman went home alone. Two weeks later, he became Sir Donald Bradman. That friend of his followed him up the hill, and overtook the lonely walker. "I thought I saw in the paper that you were spending Christmas in Sydney," he called. "That was in a newspaper," quietly replied Bradman, more in sorrow than in anger.

"Machine" Has Human Side

On a corner under a tree, an eight or ten-year-old lad with a knowing but cheery smile was selling his "Heralds" and "Sporting Lifes." "You wouldn't happen to be Don Bradman, wouldja, mister?" demanded the youngster. "No; he's quite old now," replied Don; "has to wear glasses."

"I think you're kiddin, me, mister," grinned the lad. "Anyway, I'm goona tell my brother I sold a paper to Don Bradman. That'll be better than all the presents in his stocking."

The man in the brown sports coat and grey felt hat was smilling to himself, as he walked away along Spring Street towards the Hotel Windsor.

There is, you see, a very human side to the remorseless run-getting machine and shrewd competent business man that has been Don, and is now Sir Donald Bradman. It is a side that for a considerable part of his career he has kept very much to himself, his family and relations, and a small circle of his close friends.

Bradman spent a comparatively lonely boyhood in the fields about Bowral. Most lonely boys grow to prefer their own company, develop a complex about mixing with the more hale and hearty "good fellows" they meet when they reach the years of manhood. Bradman, who has proved a fine son, an excellent husband and a father and a good friend to those he found he could trust, had by no means the easiest rows to hoe when he came down to Sydney from Bowral at the age of eighteen in 1926 to try his fortune at the game he had set his heart and future upon.

Don Sensitive To Criticism

Main criticisms levelled against Bradman by his fellow players, by the press and by many of his associates, stressed his aloofness, his extreme sensitiveness to criticism and his ambitiousness. Though at the age of forty-one Sir Donald has cast away much of this alleged aloofness, it is still true to say that he lacks to a certain extent that sprit of give-and-take comaraderie that exists between men who seek and enjoy each other's company at a hotel or club bar.

You will always find Don happier in the company of children, of older or younger men than himself, than in the company of fellows of his own age. This perhaps explains to a certain extent his popularity with the members of the 1948 team to England and his limited popularity with most members of the 1930 and 1934 teams.

Cricketers like Alan Kippax, Victor Richardson, Hans Ebeling, Jack Fingleton, Len Darling and Clarrie Grimmett would make no secret of their views of the Don of the 1930s. Then ask Ian Johnson, Lindsay Hassett, Neil Harvey, Arthur Morris, Sam Loxton and Ron Hamence what they think of him to-day and you will receive a very different set of answers.

This is not entirely due to the broadening and softening influences of a happy marriage, travel and quite a mode of adversity that have mellowed Bradman's character during the past ten years. Most of Don's recent team mates have been from five to fifteen years his junior. If he does not often enter into their off-the-field pursuits, they make allowances. Don is older than we are, they can say, and has other interests and additional duties. They accept the fact that those interests only rarely include a drink at the Australia bar of the Strand "Coalhole", for instance, or a night out at a West End night club.

Don Bradman

Public Idolatry Caused Jealousy

Don's contemporaries of the early 1930's, on the other hand, did not appreciate the way he almost invariably kept away from the "clan", nor were they too happy with the idolatry and adulation which was continuously heaped upon him by the public. Had he been even a moderate drinker, a smoker and a hail-fellow-well-met, matters might have been different. Then he would have been forgiven for "stealing the show", just as their contemporaries willingly forgave Victor Trumper, Clem Hill and Walter Hammond.

Would it, indeed, not have been extraordinary, had Bradman carried ability as exceptional as his batting prowess into other walks of life? Though shrewd to a degree and gifted with a fine business brain, he would never have been the outstanding citizen that he is, had it not been for his batting.

It has been Bradman's batsmanship, not his character, his brain not his personality, that has given him his chance in life. Yet crowds of people have assumed that Bradman the man

(Continued on Page 30)

BUSY BEE CREATED FLOWERS

THE BUSY BEE has been given a scientific pat on the back for the role it has played in the evolution of flowers.

Dr. Verne Grant of the Carnegie Institution Division of Biology at Stanford University reports that the bee's method of gathering honey has had a wide effect on the structure, colour, and variety of flowers in the world today.

The important trait of bees which is responsible for the evolution of many flowers is "flower constancy," according to Dr. Grant. This means the instinct to visit the flowers of one species of plant as long as the bees can get nectar or pollen from it and not to wander at random from one type of flower to another.

With bees doing the pollinating, flowers tended to develop their petals in the form of a deep tube or cup, with nectar stored at the base. This relieved the plant of the burden of producing excess pollen and numerous stamens, the flower's pollen-bearing organs.

And since bees habitually land on flowers when they suck nectar or gather pollen, the flowers tended to form the lower petals into a long lip which served as a "landing platform" for their winged visitors.

The colour of the flowers was affected, too. Bees can see blue or yellow, but they are colour-blind for red. Most flowers which attract bees, therefore, are some shade of blue or yellow or a mixture of these two colours.

So the appearance of many flowers today, in their colour, shape, and symmetry of petals, and number of stamens, is due, Dr. Grant says, to the evolutionary developments by which flowers adapted themselves to the bees as an aid to reproduction.

To explain his theory, Dr. Grant narks back to the Mesozoic age, some 150 million years ago, when dinosaurs walked the earth.

It was then that flowering plants appeared on the earth and at that time the only pollinating insects in existence were beetles.

The modern descendants of these original flowering plants—the Magnolias and their relatives—are pollinated by bettles and Dr. Grant thinks it probable that the Mesozoic plants were also

The flowers of these plants are composed of numerous, spirally arranged, colourless petals, stamens, and seed-bearing organs.

Since beetles lack the useful instinct of bees to stick to one variety of plant, the earliest flowering plants must have been insufficiently pollinated and probably didn't reproduce themselves very abundantly.

When bees appeared at the beginning of the Tertiary period, about 60 million years ago, many plants changed over from beetle pollination to bee pollination, which was more efficient.

They developed tubular flowers with a reduced number of stamens and with nectar concealed at the base of the flower, where it is hidden from the beetles, but available to the long-tongued bees.

Since the change-over to bee pollination occurred independently in different groups of plants, similar flower forms have been developed in several unrelated plant families.

"BEE FLOWERS"

As examples of "bee flowers" which belong to unrelated groups and yet have the same general form, Dr. Grant cites the mints, verbenas, peas, lupines, clovers, snap-dragons, monkey-flowers, and violets.

But the same instinct of flower constancy which has increased the efficiency of bees as pollinators of flowers also causes them to refrain from cross-pellinating flowers which differ in appearance.

A more rapid evolution of species has therefore occurred in "bee plants" than in plants pollinated by beetles or other less specialized insects, Dr. Grant declares.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESS—II

The A.I.N.E.C. And The Consultative Machinery

BY S. NATARAJAN

I SAID last week that the Press in India is not only not a free press, but that it does not even aspire to be free. I do not think that this statement can be questioned. More than anything else, this is proved by the natural tendency on the part of most newspapers to expect suppression of anything printed elsewhere that irritates or jars on them. I must admit that, though I have always thought myself that the healthiest condition for the Press can be promoted only by maintaining a good distance from the Government, my urge for a free press is limited very seriously.

When what one writes in the safety of one's office is likely, almost certain, to endanger the lives of thousands and tens of thousands somewhere else, it seems to me that freedom of expression can be a curse. And though it is certainly a weakness it must be faced that the knowledge or impression, if you prefer that word that certain political elements, like the Communists, are capable of exploiting political democracy for their own ends, is a vital force in checking complete advocacy of freedom of the Press. In "My Experiments with Truth", Gandhiji observes.

The newspaper press is a great power, but just as an unchained torrent of water submerges whole countrysides and devastates crops, even so an uncontrolled pen serves but to destroy. If the control is from without it proves more poisonous than want of control. It can be profitable only when exercised from within. If this line of reasoning is correct, how many of the journals in the world would stand the test? But who would stop those that are useless? And who should be the judge? The useful and the useless must, like good and evil go on together, and man must make his choice.

Gandhiji it must be remembered, was writing of the Press during its unorganised days. But the Press in India passed in 1940 into a phase of organisation. The AINEC was born late in 1940 out of a meeting of Editors convened to protest against the restrictions placed by the Linlithgow Government on press comment and press reporting. And organisations have to take a decisive attitude towards even "good" and "evil".

Two Aspects

The A I N E C has had two aspects—the highly idealistic and the intensely practical. The first it applied to its own members. Like a singer who begins on too high a note and is in difficulties because he cannot keep it up, the A I N E C started with a declared intention to maintain the highest standards of journalism. The second it applied to the Government. Declaring that the Press had to be protected from executive excesses, it undertook to function as an adviser to the Government.

The Government, having indicated that the position of adviser was persuasive not mandatory, availed itself adroitly of the chance of using the leading editors of the country to administer virtually the press laws. The veneer of respectability was cast round the whole transaction through the effective use of such phrases as "consultative scrutiny" trial by one's peers', and "restraints on the excessive zeal of the executive."

I am not concerned here with the organisation of the AINEC on which itself much could be written, but with the very basis of that institution. The technique of enunciating high principles—in a code of conduct—which no one can repudiate in the abstract without incurring the suspicion of baseness, of forming an organiation—the A I N E C—to advance those principles and placing it in the closest contact and relation to the Government; and of constant checking up—through press advisory committees—of individual deviations from the "code" would have led to intolerable conditions. The "code" is as simple and as inescapable as a copy-book maxim. Once the editors are confronted with it, they must perforce accept it. It then becomes more formidable than any law because it is given effect by the Government, assisted by representatives of editors who have initially sponsored the code.

Softened The Blow

There were two factors which softened the blow. It was ensured in the first place that little lapses would be gently handled and that there would be a gradation of warnings from the representatives of the A I N E C associated with the administration before any action was launched by the Government. Secondly, the machinery of consultation, the Press Advisory Committee, secured the flattering position of adviser on all matters affecting the press and the privilege of functioning in secrecy so that its more reactionary suggestions cast no shadow on its working.

But what actually helped to make the system a "success" where it was tried faithfully, was the tacit understanding between Government and the Press that the interests of the two were divergent and that, if both tried to stretch points in their favour, it would not lead to a denunciation of the understanding.

I can speak for the press with some knowledge because I was associated with one of the most successful press advisory committees in the first four years. It was no unusual matter for editors to plead at a general meeting that the "code" supplied to them had been mislaid and that fresh copies should be distributed.

And from what I did see of the state of things, I would be surprised if there were more than half a dozen editors, intluding the members of the Press Advisory Committee, who had taken the trouble to look through the "code".

There is nothing strange in this. The editors did not know the code, because they did not need to know it, as they had needed to know the law. The Press Advisory Committee was there and it had been assured that no action would be taken unless there had been an adequacy of warnings, suitably graded. It will be hard to believe but thhere is an anecdote which is not very far-fetched. A particularly flagrant piece of writing had drawn attention. The editor was rather nervous, it being his first appearance. He was reassured by being told by one of the senior members that the same sentiment could have been expressed with impunity, as most of them were actually doing.

On the whole, the system of press-advising served to create a carefree mood in editors as a whole. And some eight years of this system have served to destroy completely all vestiges of editorial responsibility.

The Procession

Along with the gradation of warnings went a gradation of explations, Never was the sentence, "I am sorry", so insincerely and blatantly indulged in; never were there so many degrees of regret. In some cases, with machine like precision came offence,

(Continued on Page 25)

Il Travaso delle Idee, Rome

ITALIAN: "The ventriloquist."

CHRISTIAN FAITH IN MODERN WORLD

CHALLENGE OF THE TIMES

BY SRIMATI S. B. SAROJA

THE "Christ" of the modern world is more an imaginary creation than the historical personality that he was and the so-called Christianity of today is largely the inevitable by-product of the teutonification, paganization and secularization of the original faith which historical evidence shows to have taken place through the centuries.

Since Christ was crucified and the centuries rolled by, the genuine utterances, life-work and mission of the Saviour and the pregnant simplicity of his message have been grossly misapprehended and mis-represented according to the penchant of his professed followers so that what 'exactly' Jesus had taught, said and done is still a matter of acrimonious sectarian controversy and an enigma to the modern world. The singularly simple and democratic 'credo' of Christ has been disfigured, disguised, politicized and institutionalized by successive generations of maniacs and fanatics profesing themselves christians and prophesying in his name, out who had neither the courage nor the ability, inclination nor patience to adopt the Way of the Cross which their Master had indicated at so great a cost.

As Herbert Spencer remarked: 'After nearly two thousand years' preaching of the religion of amity, the religion of enmity remains predominant, and Europe is peopled by two hundred million pagans, masquerading as Christians, who revile those who wish them to act on the principles they profess."

MOST MISUNDERSTOOD

The iconographic worship of Christ, or "Christolatry" is what survives largely of a once living and dynamic faith. This is the fundamental characteristic of mind of a large section of beliving christendom today, others being definitely hostile to the Christian ideology and ethic. Supplications to a corporeal Christ speaking to us in the marketplace or in the silence, the call for personal assistance and colloquy by adoration, thinksgiving, praise, petition or reparation, is the modern sham—These are only outward manifestations while private life is devoted for the worship of mammon. Supernaturalism only on Sundays!

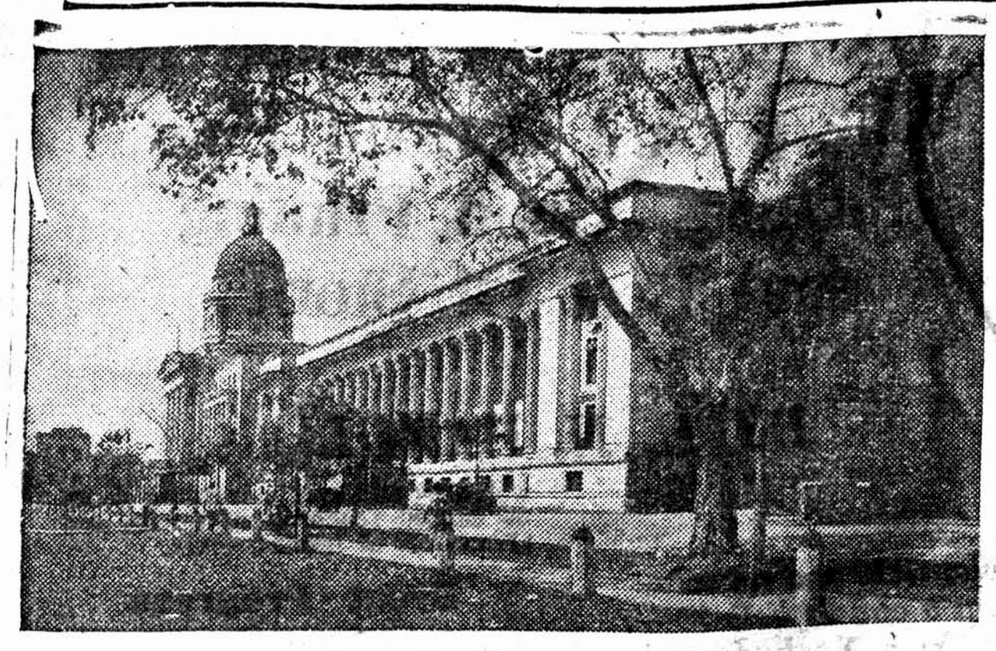
It seems, the world after 1950 years of Christianity and after all the revolutions, bloodshed, persecurition, rebellions, superstition asnd crime has either not uiderstood or deliberately misunderstood Christ. This is all the more evident from the increasing multiplicity of denominational differences. Perhaps, Jesus Christ is the most miundertood person in history; he was misunderstood by his own follower in his own country and time, and mankind perhaps have not understood him completely and fully ever since. Misunderstading has only multiplied with every attempt of Christendom to remove the misunderstandings-

Irrational "bibliolatry", Christocentric propaganda, theological apologetics eschatology, vilification of the gentiles of other cults, and frank contempt for the tenets of other religions characterise the downfall of Christianity in the modern world and the spiritual denudation of our times. True, the human nature of Christ is increasingly recognised and emphasized, and men are now realizing that the humanly divine, divinely human, personality of the God Man Jesus is the link between God's perfection of revelation and Man's aspiration for divinity, but we men, still have not the manliness to recognize the Son of Man as a man among men and that only the best of men can be the ideal for men.

CHALLENGE OF THE TIMES

The historical reality of the existence of the Saviour is now being disputed or blasphemously denied, and the Christ-story accounted for as but 'one' among a thousand myths. The Son of Man is now being considered by the philistines of the modern world as only 'a man among men' and a sinner like ourselves. The problem of Miracles is now being attempted to be conclusively solved by speculative audacity as simply incredible. The theories of the virgin birth, the Holy Trinity and transubstantiation are disposed of as enigmas of the human intellect or the fossil fancies of a by-gone age. The Messianic assumptions of Christ are challenged as unwarrantable and his millenarian and apocalyptic expectations and extravagant vaticinations about the catastrophic denouement of the world-drama are being cheaply accounted for by materialists as a concession to the popular superstition of his time or as the idealistic creations of some of his deluded followers. The claim of Christ to forgive the sins of men and call them to take his 'yoks' upon them is now invalidated by the votaries of other gods, and even the divinity and divine guidance of the Son of Man are mercilessly impeached and discounted by the unbelieving gentiles of the modern world. The so-called divine life, miracultous death, and mysterious resurrection of the Saviour are disputed and disposed of by historians for lack of documentary evidence, and even the supremely important incilents at Gethesmane, the sacrifice at Cavalry and the final utterance of Jesus are explained away as the cries of despair. The beginning of the mystery of the Mass has been historically traced to the cannibalistic blood-sacrifice of the expanding empires of the second and first millenhia B.C., and the ceremony itself is being branded by athiests as necessarily superannuated with the flux of event. The relative importance of Christian apologetics as a branch of knowable metaphysic established by deduction from the 'a priori' principles of synthetic knowledge has been denied 'in toto' and

(Continued on Page 7)



The Singapore Municipal building whi ch houses the best civic body in the East.

A panoramic view of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Singapore.

WILL MALAYA THROW OFF BRITISH?

Unity Of Communities In Peninsula Can Do It

INDIA'S LINK GOES BACK TO 2,000 YEARS

BY H. I. S. KANWAR

INDIA's connection with Malaya and other neighbouring countries dates back to over two thousand years. The Ramayana which was written about the first century A.D. makes a reference to Ivadvipa, a land comprising seven kingdoms, where gold and silver were found in abundance.

In spite of the fact that Hindu Shastras did not permit emigration, Indian traders ventured across the Bay of Bengal to ply their trades, mainly in gold, ivory, rhinoceros' horn, aloes and camphor. Stories of Malaya's fabulous wealth soon spread in India, creating great interest amongst the people. Indian scholars familiar with Sanskrit accompanied the traders to study the land in all its aspects. The inhabitants began to appreciate the doctrines of these scholars so much that by slow stages they found themselves converted to Hinduism and Buddhism.

Several bits of evidence prove India's early connection with the country. Some ten years ago, a noted archaeologist, Dr. Wales by name, during one of his excavations found the oldest piece of Indian structure yet discovered in Malaya. This structure belonged to the fourth century A.D. On another occasion, a bronze statue of Buddha was by chance picked up by a dredge in a tin-mine located in Perak, proving India's influence in the establishment of Buddhism. Evidently Gupta in style, it appears to date back to the fifth century A.D. This evidence is further strengthened by the fact, that on a map of Asia, the nearest places to India in Malaya are obviously Kedah and Perak on the west coast.

Invasion Story

Apart from the fact that Buddhism had a great influence on the country, Malaya's history up to the end of 10th century is rather obscure. The establishment of Buddhism gave rise to the setting up of the Sri Vijaya Empire which came into existence in the seventh century A.D. and which lasted nearly seven hundred years. In the beginning of the 11th century, Malaya was invaded by a Raja Suran or Cola from Chula-Mandala (known today as Coromandel) a part of South India. Raja Rajendra Cola who reigned there from 1012 to 1042 A.D. carried on a friendly trade with Kedah, then a dependency of the Sri Vijaya Empire. Twenty years later the friendship fell through and Rajendra Cola led an armada across the Bay of Bengal to raid the scattered Sri Vijaya ports. He not only conquered the Kingdom of Kedah but also the rest of the Sri Vijaya Empire.

Although Rajendra Cola himself did not remain in Malaya for long, his name is still revered in Malaya—the name of Chulan being even now given to the Princes of Perak State.

In 1084, a Chula document once more speaks of friendly relations with Malaya. Trade went on for centuries, Indian merchants came to the country in larger numbers. In the 16th century when the Portuguese began to establish themselves in the country, the Indian merchants wielded great influence on the policy of the State of Malacca

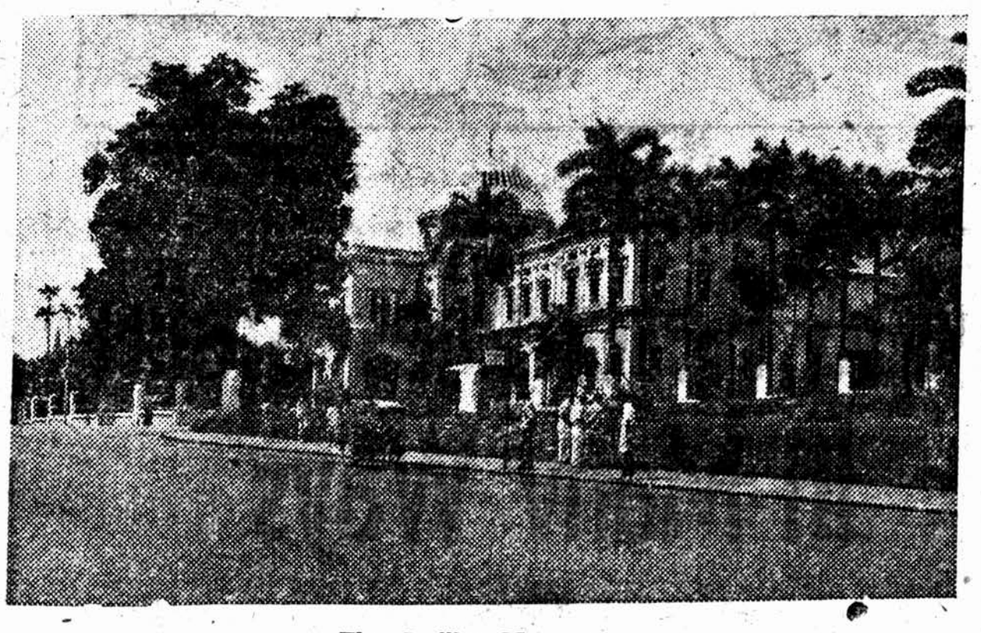
Consequently in 1509, when the Portuguese Admiral Sequeira came to Malacca, the Indian merchants advised the King of Malacca, to refuse trading rights to the Portuguese. Not only was this advise taken but caused the Malaccan Bendshara (prime minister) to arrest the Portuguese.

Further evidence of Indian influence is the Pahang Malay of the 17th century. He was a mixture of the Malacca Muslim Malay and the Pre-Malaccan inhabitant. In his religion he was still influenced by Buddhism and Hinduism. He had not yet abandoned the practice of making human sacrifices to Kali, the Hindu goddess

Emigration

It was not until after the advent of the 19th century that Indians began emigration on a somewhat organised basis to the Straits Settlements. The first place they went to was Penang, where they were employed on cocoanut plantations and later on spice, tapioca and sugar-cane gardens. Due to absence of emigration laws, emigration continued without any hitch for a long time.

However, when the Strait Settlements were separated from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration was regulated through an Emigration Act. Most of the emigrants belonged to the illiterate labour class. As the number increased rapidly, it became necessary for the Governments of India and the Straits Setttlements to take an interest in their welfare and protection of labourers. This culminated in the framing of suitable labour laws to ensure a fair deal to the labourers. Thereafter the Indian Government sent representatives periodically to look into the conditions of labourers who had emigrated to Malaya.



The Raffles Museum

Government Control

In 1922, a revised Emigration Act came into force bringing under its control emigration not only to Malaya but also Ceylon. Further interest by the Indian Government was shown when it appointed a Standing Committee to give suggestions and advice on various aspects of emigration, especially with regard to the basis on which Indian labour was employed in Malaya. The Committee also suggested terms on which emigration was to be permitted. It was as a result of its constructive work that brought representatives of both the Indian and Malayan Governments together in 1923 to decide on the terms under which unskilled labour was to be permitted to emigrate. The agreement reached was favourable. Consequently there was no change in emigration laws until 1938.

In 1938, certain alterations were effected in Emigration Act to bring in assisted emigration under the control of the Indian Government, who then could stop unassisted emigration to Malaya, wherever they thought it expedient. The newly amended Emigration Act came into force in December, 1939. It was a good augury, as its main purpose was to protect the interests of Indians not only in Malaya, but also overseas elsewhere.

Less Today

In December, 1940, Indians in Malaya totalled 750,000, whereas by 1947 for various reasons their number had gone down to 604,500.

The majority of the Indian population is in the plantations.

Indians are found in all walks of life; there are lawyers, businessmen, petty traders, government servants and labourers. Thousands amongst them have never been to India, having been born and bred up in the country. They are organised in various ways though on no definite principles. There is an Indian Chamber of Commerce, besides other organisations composed of people coming from different parts of India, although even these are on a broad basis. There are sports associations and clubs, some on a sectarian basis and others on a mixed basis. Prior to World War II there was a so-called Indian Advisory Board, whose responsibilities were to advise the Malayan Government on matters concerning the Indian population. Its members were nominated.

Loyalty Of Indians

Indian policemen in the local police force have been famous for their physique and efficiency.

Many of them rose to fairly eminent posts in the force.

As an example it may be quoted that Mr. Balwant Singh and Mr. Prithvi Chand Mehta both rose to the rank of Chief Inspector of Police in the Straits Settlements Police Force and were awarded the titles of Sardar Bahadur and Rai Bahadur respectively for long and meritorious services.

It was not until the Jap occupation that the loyalty of Indians in the police was ever questioned. The Indian policeman was indeed an example of a staunch sense of duty in days prior to World War II.

In almost all government departments, including that of education,

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SINGAPORE

BY ALFREDO BORGES

SINGAPORE, which is so much in the news today, is the youngest of the larger cities in the very old and glamorous Far East. Here you will find no ancient relics, no historic coves, no sacred monuments and shrines; the attractions of the island are its blue skies, its equable climate, its rubber estates, its tropical flora and fauna, its unique fruit and its cosmopolitan population.

From virgin jungle into "the Pearl of the Orient," "the melting pot of the East" in the amazingly short space of a hundred years—that is the proud achievement of this sunny colony founded by the gallant Sir Stamford Raffles.

The aboriginals—the Sakais and the Semangs—have confined themselves to the jungles of Malaya and today the Chinese outnumber the Malays in the island. Its streets and alleys are thronged with motley crowds of various nationalities dressed in the most heterogeneous clothes imaginable—the sarong, the kobia, the dhoti, the kimono. The endless stream of traffic that wheels through the town is fascinating. Queer jinrickshaws drawn by barefooted Chinese "pullers", trolleys, mosquito buses, taxis, coaches, palanquins and omnibuses all packed with citizens and tourists lumber along the roads lined by cool shady fruit-bearing trees which keep the Singaporean from the sun and the tropical drizzle.

You can easily get rid of all your money for enviable Oriental products in any Asiatic shop—Malay-made sarongs, bead-embroidered slippers, Malacca walking-sticks, swordfish, coral, Malacca baskets, mats and fans, rattan furniture, jewellery and ivory curios, drawn-thread work (Swatow), Saigon lace, ornaments, etc.

Singapore is noted for its unique fruit—the odoriferous but (some say) delicious durian, the unparalleled mangosteen, the delectable rembutan, the nangka (jack fruit) the nanas (pine apple), the jambua (pumelo), the pisang (banana) to name a few of them. Palms and orchids grow extensively all over the island.

"See Singapore and Die" is the statement made by tourists and globe-trotters

NATION BUILDING FROM THE NURSERY

Children's Books Should Be Cheap And Contain Fine Pictures, Good Printing And Best Of Stories

BY U. N. PANDIA

"NO happening is too implausible and no solution too fantastic to gain a child's belief"— PHYLIS MCGENTRY in the 'New York Times' Book Review.

THERE is an urgent duty that we Indians owe to our children, a duty we should never forget and whose significance we should never atttmpt to minimise. It is of seeing that both the bodily and the mental needs of our young ones are adequately satisfied.

So far as the phyisical health of children is concerned attempts have been and are still being made by the governments of various countries and the United Nations' International Children's Fund to improve their lot. Last year the U. N. Fund had contributed dol. 750.000 towards child welfare.

But as regards the latter type of needs we have to admit that much still remains to be done, that we have just touched the fringe of the problem. It is perhaps as well that it should be so, for bodily needs must precede the intellectual. Today, if we open our eyes and see and understand what other countries are doing in this direction, we may be able to take a leaf out of their book. Great strides have been made elsewhere as we shall presently see and we who are serving our novitiate in the Children's Books world cannot do better than learn from them. their trials and errors. if any.

It is patent to all who know anything about or take any warm and lasting interest in children of the pre-school age that they like colour and birds and animals and machines of the familiar kind (such as the Railway engine, the aeroplane, the motor car) to a great extent. Their world is peopled by the objects that they see around them or by things about which they hear or are told. However dead and inanimate. ugly and inconsequential these things may seem to "our mature and wiser judgment" these seers and prophets who teach the world what it doth not know. see only beauty and poetry in them. They talk to them and hold long converse; they feed them. believe in their existence, though they have for us no habitation or name.

If to such children colourful books handsomely and lavishly illustrated with every page—'un livre exact et parfait'—are made available what a divine and selfless task we shall be performing! If these books have large pictures of things with which the Indian child is ordinarily familiar or should be, if these books are beautifully got up and priced cheaply, if these books are well bound and have good printing paper and attractive contents, joy, surely would be spread in the widest commonalty, and seeing infant-eyes dance and sparkle with innocent glee, who would be able to resist the temptation of being supremely— happy himself? And thus like the proverbial pebble thrown into a standing pool, ripples of joy and satisfaction ever widening and ever increasing would be caused reaching hundreds and thousands of human souls.

Great Progress

In the West a great amount of progress has been achieved in this direction. By 1948 Simon and Schuster, New York, published over 60 books in "The Little Golden Library" Series. The books are prepared under the supervision of Mary Reed Ph. D. formerly of Teachers College, Columbia University, and are shaped and designed to give light and delight to the child. The titles of some of the books in the series suggest the lines on which the books are prepared. "Three Little Kittens" "Prayers for children", "Nursery Songs", "Animals of Farmer Jones" "Flowers", "Bible stories", "Animal Babies", "Toys", "Dumbo", "Peter and the Wolf" are some of them and show both the wide and suitable range as well as the care that is taken to amuse and entertain as also to instruct the young toddler. "Puffin Picture Books" edited by Noel Carrington and published by Penguin Books, England, are also an attempt in the same direction. They also illustrate and explain those "mysteries" which the child-mind always is enthralled by. The Whitman Publishing Co. Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A. with their beautiful and soulful appealing illustrations by, Ruth E. Newton; the Children's Press, London and Glasgow, Valentine and Sons Ltd. Dundee and London, (publishers of the Chummy Books); E. J. Arnold and Son Ltd., Glasgow, Leeds and Belfast, known for their A. L. Picture Books; the Walt Disney Publications are some of the many publishing firms which cater to the aesthetic, cultural and intellectual and. it may be added imaginative, needs of children in the West. Some are painting books, some alphabet books, whilst there are others of various kinds and of infinite and delitful variety.

Good Deed

At the time when the country's educational plans are being shaped anew. at a time when much

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COMMUNISTS—AS EUROPEANS SEE THEM

Une Semaine dans le Monde

FRENCH: "Hold your nose and try to swallow it again."

Mao Resembles Stalin In Many Ways

BOTH HAVE RISEN TO POWER AS LOCAL LEADERS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES

A NEW figure has been steadily emerging as one of the most powerful in the world—Mao Tse-tung, head of the Communist Government of China, says a writer in the "Observer".

He returned from Moscow with an agreement; his forces are approaching the frontiers of the states of South Asia; he already rules twice as many human beings as Stalin does in Russia.

In the early years of this century, Mao was a peasant child in the remote province of Hunan, sullenly working in his father's fields every day in the year. In that, he was no different from millions of other Chinese children.

But he differed sharply in one respect: he rebelled against his own father. The father was a shrewd, hard, and acquisitive man, whose whole life was spent extending his holding. acre by acre.

When he could employ labourers he gave them an egg with their rice only once a month, and never meat. To his sons—Mao was to complain of this to Edgar Snow forty years later—he never gave either meat or eggs, but sadistic beating instead.

Mao ran away when he was ten, was brought back and, at thirteen, threatened suicide.

He saw the periodic famines of Hunan. The heads of rebellious peasants were displayed on poles in his village. The poorer villagers raided his father's rice store. Mao merged two feelings together: his intense hatred of his father and a fellow-feeling with all poor rebels.

His "Kulak" father was, nevertheless, ambitious for his son and, when he could afford it, sent him off to get a traditional Chinese education. Mao was eighteen and a student when the Chinese Revolution of 1911 broke out: he at once ran away and joined the fighting.

When he returned to a student's life he formed and led a small band of youths dedicated to their country's service. They hardened themselves by running across country, swimming in icy streams, and sleeping out of doors.

Mao took life very seriously, raevenously studied newspapers, and read Chinese translations of Rousseau, John Stuart Mill, and Adam Smith.

At twenty-five, his studies finished and his head teeming with ideas, he made his way to the capital, Peking. Here he got a job as an assistant at the National Library. He was paid almost nothing, but he could read what he liked, and it was here that he attained his own kind of maturity.

MARX DISCOVERED

In the two years that he spent at the library, 1918-20, Mao discovered the powerful teachings of Karl Marx. They had on him the effect that they have had on many other rebellious spirits, setting all the great questions and conferring a sense of dynamic purpose.

He abandoned the excitements and futility of student politics, got married, and set out to have an effect on the great, sprawling world of Chinese life.

The sullen peasant boy had found himself, and it was a formidable self that he had found. Through thirty years of physical dangers and hardships, endless toil, and extremes of fortune, Mao has never changed and never wavered.

He has become a man of authority. Also he has curiously come to resemble the father he opposed. Shrewd, hard, and single-minded, he has extended his Communist cells and provinces as his father extended his meagre farm, acre by acre, regardless of the cost to himself and others.

All other Communist leaders, except Mao, were plotters and agitators until the moment that they seized power. But because of the size and anarchy of China, and because of Mao's own particular genius, he went about the revolutionary business in another way.

Starting in his native Hunan, he organizer peasant unions, then told them to seize the land at once, without waiting for a general revolution: and he armed them with rifles for their defence.

At the beginning he attempted to establish collective farms, but quickly saw that this was neither popular nor practical. His agrarian policy was therefore been essentially that of the

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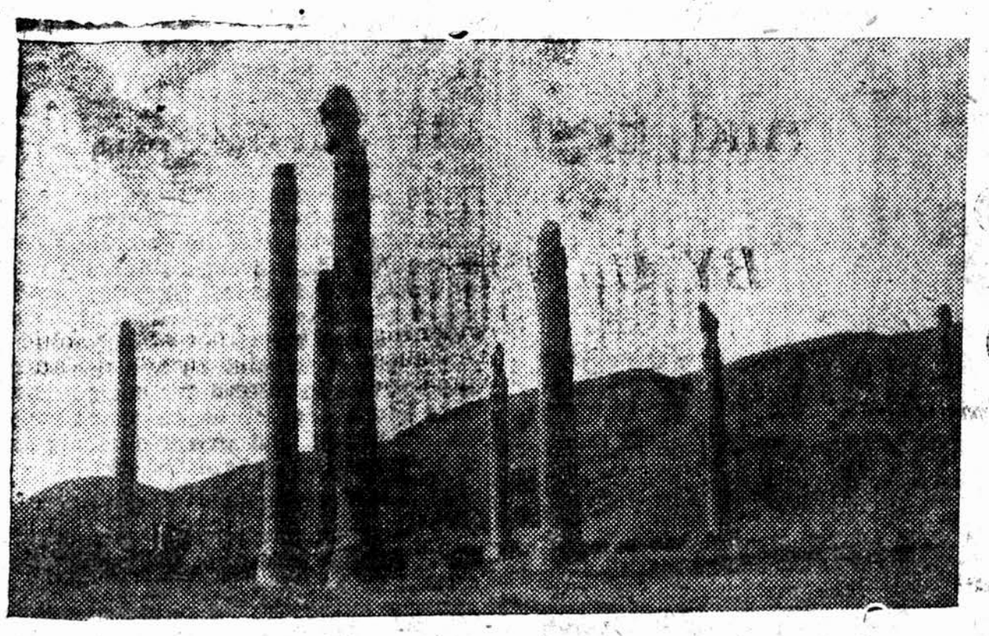
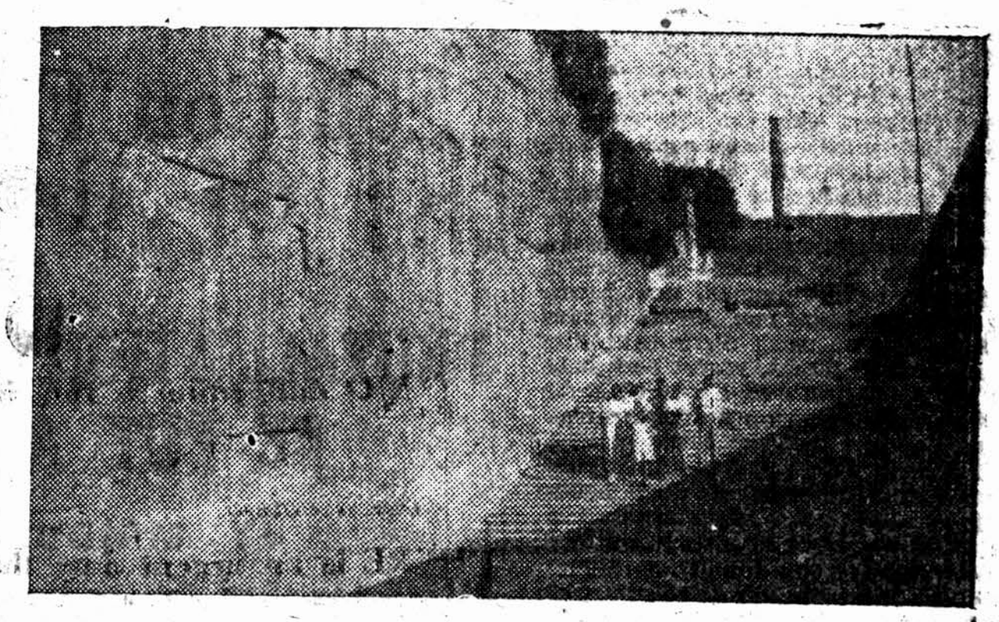
Ruins Of Persepolis



The most conspicuous feature that strikes our eyes is, no doubt, the tall pillars.....known as SAD SATAN, i.e. the Hundred Columns.



"Stone stairway entrances on both sides take us up to the historic relics". The author is in the group.

MAUSOLEUM OF KINGS AND POETS

BY "ARTLOVER"

MOHENJO-DARO, Bhubaneswar and Ellora are familiar names in India, but excepting students of history, few would have heard of PERSEPOLIS, the historic ruins of Persia.

IRAN, the land of the Aryans, has one of the world's oldest civilizations, and even to-day we can sense the great cultural heritage of the nation in the average Persian home. Like India, Persia has a great treasure house of art and literature dating back to centuries, and wherever we go, we find the same cultural background as we see in India. We feel a oneness with these neighbours and the same philosophic spirit and artistic instincts exhibited at the sculptural wonders of the Indian temples and historic ruins are seen in the ancient architecture of Iran.

Tomb Of Zoroaster

Among the marvels of the ancient civilization of Persia, Persepolis, the historic relics of the Great Palace City of King Darius I, has attracted international attention. Persepolis is happily situated less than fifty miles from Shiraz, one of the most enchanting cities of the Middle East. Shiraz, with its beautiful 'Baghs" (gardens) and angelic women and children, is a charmingly planned town and has a couple of well-equipped hotels, where tourists can stay

The "Hamams" of Shiraz are very popular among travellers and it enjoys a salubrious climate throughout the year. Shiraz has also the privilege of having on her bosom the tombs of the Great Poet Philosophers, Saadi and Hafiz. The tomb of Zoroaster, the founder of the fire-religion of Persia, is situated near Persepolis.

The ruins are connected with Shiraz by a dusty, rugged road. The site of the Palace town is a terrace which dominates the surrounding plain. Stone stairway entrances on both sides take up to the historic relics. Persepolis was chosen as the royal residence by Darius I in the 6th century B. C. It is said architects were invited from different parts of the world and stone and marble were brought from different countries for the construction of the great palace. After the battle of Arbela in 331 B.C., Alexander the Great, burnt down the royal palace in revenge for the destruction of Greek temples by the Persians. From then, for the last 23 centuries the ruins of this architectural monument have been admired and adored by students of history and culture all over the world. But little care appears to have been taken by the Persian Government and actually there are neither any proper guides nor any food and other facilities for visitors, at Persepolis

Marble Columns

The most conspicuous feature that strikes our eyes is, no doubt, the tall pillars—a group of Egyptian looking fluted marble columns, known as Sad Satun, i.e., the hundred columns. They are also sometimes called Takht-I-Jamshid, the throne of Jamshid, the celebrated legendary hero king of Iran. Stairways built of grey marble adorned with curious crenellations and relics form the approach to the Hall of Audience. A symmentry appears to have been followed in the construction of the Stairways, etc. On the sides of those stairways and other constructions as well as on some of the pillars, we find fine carvings of great art value. There are to be seen some constructions which appear to have been left unfinished when the Palace faced destruction.

Persepolis has no vegetation near about and practically little population. The place has a desert appearance and any one would dread at the idea of seeing the stare of the Great Palace of King Darius, in the dilapidated condition that it exists today.

The great architectural and engineering talents of the Persians of the 6th century, before Christ, seem to laugh at the so-called technical advancement of the modern age. We wonder what types of machinery they used to lift and move the heavy rock pieces. Some of the stones used in the construction appear alien to the type of rocks found in the vicinity and we wonder how they were brought down from distances.

It must have been a sight to see architects from all over the world at work at Persepolis for years together with materials brought down from different parts of the globe, to produce this brilliant piece of the 6th Century B.C. engineering skill.

But it is a great wonder as to how Alexander the Great managed to destroy the massive stone constructions in those days when the destructive brains of man had not progressed so much! Did he get down elephants from India for the purpose.

The artistic carvings as well as the door ways and pillars at Persepolis exhibit a striking similarity with the type of constructions we find today at the temples and ancient buildings of India.

The giant columns of Persepolis stand as an inspiring monument of the ancient civilization of Persia. The huge pillars of Persepolis seem to look down upon the tiny mondern and tell him to look up to him for guidance. The giant structures of Persepolis blow out a trumpet call to the Asians to wake up and realise the great heritage that is their own. Persepolis has set standards of human skill unattainable by the scientific advancement of today.

"The artistic carvings as well as the doorways and pillars at Persepolis exhibit a striking similarity with the type of constructions we find today at the temples and ancient buildings of India".

Asia's Treasure

We may not be able to reach the record standard set by our ancients, but Asia has still a chance to make a round about turn and march back to the golden age that gave us all we have to our credit today, our arts, our philosophy and our culture. Let us not be guided by the narrow conceptions of Western civilization, but let us look back to our glorious past for guidance towards progress. We may not be able to make stones dance and smile, as our forefathers did, but we can surely dance ourselves and enjoy the rhythm of the dancing statue.

With the emergence of India as the cultural leader of Asia, a new era has arisen and Persia has a great part to play with us in the cultural reconstruction on the anvil. During the storms that Asia has faced during the last few centuries the great architectural treasurers of the East, have received a serious death blow. It is now the duty of the governments to do their best for the preservation of these structural monuments. In India, Pandit Nehru has already taken on hand constructive steps to make his dreamy schemes a reality. I am afraid in Iran, perhaps due to the constant political changes, much has not been done in this direction. But I am sure that with the dawn of the new chapter in oriental history, they will spare no efforts in offering due care to these historic relics. International attention should be drawn towards the greatness of Persepolis and facilities should be afforded to tourists. Indians visiting Iran should never miss seeing Persepolis and paying their homage to the great artistes that have presented to the world one of the marvels of human skill.

CHRISTIAN FAITH IN MODERN WORLD

(Continued from Page 4)

even the external authority of the 'supernaturally delivered' Christian Scripture has been largely destroyed by the uncompromising antagonism of the pseudo-scientific theologians of our time.

PHILISTINE'S ATTACK

People in our unbelieving age are now saying, the time has come when sanctimonious Christianity itself should voluntarily renounce its pretensions as the absolutely perfect and final expression of Truth, and the logic of the awakening human intelligence which has outgrown the "revelations' of the ancient religions by the operation of the general laws of reason and intelligence seems almost unassailable!

Christianity today stands in danger of being treated as an outworn superstition and denied a place in the 'rational' reconstruction of the world on the part of 'post bellum' humanity, and the gentiles of our time are progressively hardening their hearts even for the wholesale rejection of the original tenets and formulae of the Eternal Gospel from their stock-in-trade of beliefs!

If this happens it will lead to the complete de-christianisation of christendom.

NEED FOR 'HANDS OFF WOMEN' CODE

Solution For Problem Of Abduction

BRUTALISATION OF NATION MUST BE PUT A STOP TO

BY MRIDULA SARABHAI

"WE have had many a communal riot in the past, but until 1946, in none of the riots one heard of onslaught on women and children. What has happened today that we cannot bring back that traditional code? asks Mridula Sarabhai in this interesting article.

"Hands off Women and Children" must be the slogan of resistance to the vicious efforts at brutalization of our Nation, she suggests.

"LARGE-SCALE abduction", "Women in danger", "Insecurity the order of the day", "Molestation playing havoc"—were typical headlines insome of the newspapers of West Bengal and West Pakistan. This was also supported by the public pronouncements of several of those who count.

The presentation of alleged heinous crimes against women and children being committed in the disturbed areas of Bengals was sufficient to madden one to frenzy. Reading the newspapers of West Pakistan, one felt as if no Muslim woman was really safe in West Bengal. Similarly, one had only to glance at the headlines of some West Bengal and a few Indian newspapers to feel that the whole of East Bengal was ablaze and no Hindu woman was left untouched. Such publicity of unverified happenings was doubly unfortunate because it led to a complacent feeling that everything was lovely in one's own homeland: the brutes were only on the other side!! On the general public, who take newspaper reports and public announcements as 'mantras' of faith, the stories had a deep reaction.

In both countries I went to the persons and organizations concerned to give me an idea of the magnitude of the problem, information of cases on which one could start work and gauge the type of protection that may be needed.

Both India and Pakistan Governments had, in 1947, accepted the principle that the protection and care of women and children and the recovery of abducted persons were to be treated purely on humanitarian grounds and as their own responsibility. Both Governments had declared their determination to protect women in distress; so in upheavals if women and children become special victims and have to be saved, there is no need to feel diffident about Governments' attitude.

They are bound to set up a suitable agency for the purpose. But this can only be done when the need for it is brought to their notice.

Having worked with Governments and knowing their handicaps during crises, I realise it is proper always to expect immediate results. In India itself in some outlying districts, have we not noticed in stray cases inhuman practices and behaviour on the part of local reactionaries in regard to social problems? Can State Governments be blamed until one gives them a chance to rectify the injustice done? Even though every citizen is protected under the citizen's fundamental rights, and there are special protective labour and other social laws, yet are movements not needed to get proper implementation of them? This might not be a good state of affairs, but as long as it is one of the recognised ways of securing social justice, if workers need data to prepare their cases for representation to the Government, is there anything objectionable in such a standpoint? To the man in the street, the Government is the "Daroga" —In the British period he was the "Lord of all he surveyed"—Had it not been for that power he yielded, how could an old rustic woman bless a Viceroy with "Beta Daroga ho?"

Final Authority

To-day neither in Pakistan nor in India has there yet been any fundamental change. The Daroga and the District authorities are the destiny-holders of a district.

From non-official close association with administration, I am convinced that the well-being of a district lies only with two officers—the District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as he is called—and the Superintendent of Police. After AZADI, one more factor is added and that is the leadership that the party in power supplies to that area.

IF THESE ARE GOD-AND-HUMANITY-FEARING PEOPLE, THE DISTRICT IS LUCKY. BUT IF ANY ONE OF THEM IS AN EXPLOITER AND A BRUTE, THEN WOE BE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT.

So when any district or districts flare up, one has only to watch the functioning of these persons to find out where the cause lies.

State Governments are often in blissful ignorance of the extent of the havoc that is thus caused. Such blind faith in their district authorities often badly lets them down! If victims and their sympathisers feel aggrieved and become cynical and lose confidence in the Government of the day, their feelings can be appreciated. Yet one has to break through the dogmatic concepts of administrators and politicians who are the same everywhere! The difference is only one of degree but that also does not vary according to countries, but is found in different grades in different states of the same country.

Two years ago, when the recovery of abducted persons programme was undertaken by the Indian and Pakistan Governments, they were treading on unknown ground. Experiment after experiment had to be made to evolve a working procedure for effective results; and one cannot yet feel that we have struck on the best method. Much hard work has yet to be put in for finding a way which would give a death knell to the tendency of giving a political colour to crimes against women and children and exploiting them for rousing the passions of the people for acts of brutal retaliation of the same type in one's own country.

Swift Action

Public agitation on the question of abductions during the recent Bengal tragedies had made both Governments alive to the situation; and with social workers they also were gauging the extent of the problem to find out the type of recovery organisation that would prove effective.

It is gratifying to note that long before the press took up the question, the Inter-Dominion Pact, containing a clause on recovery, was accepted. In some affected areas, good officers and leading local citizens had taken the initiative and rescued many women and children in distress.

Man-made or natural catastrophes all over the world result in a large-scale uprooting of humanity and the dislocation of families. Fear-stricken and fleeing humanity often finds itself in an environment of exaggeration and illusions. Reports of incidents given by a person who has fled for his life have to be carefully checked up before reaching any conclusions.

It is natural that such a person should try to hide his cowardliness and take shelter under the pretext that his family could not be rescued as they were in the hands of attackers. So those of us who have had continuously to work in the gravely disturbed areas of India and Pakistan and deal with the fear-stricken minorities of both countries hesitate to be swayed by the rising tide of indignation and fury and are inclined to reserve our conclusions. This often exposes us to grave misunderstanding. But one has to accept it as a part of one's experience.

Abduction Cases

In such circumstances as these all missing persons are not necessarily abducted or killed. Preparing a comparatively authentic list of missing persons is a herculean task. To sort out of it cases of abduction is even more difficult. Certain clues to recovery are not always so reliable as persons trying to help search service authorities may assert. All registered lists of missing persons have to be checked up with the lists of unattached women and children who have arrived in the country, before one can close up a case or come to any conclusions.

The Governments of the two Bengals started a Displaced Persons' Search Service Bureau to register claims for missing persons and prepare reliable data for search and recovery. The Bureau has been at work for about two months.

IT IS OF RELIEF TO FIND THAT THE REGISTERED NUMBER OF ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASES IS SO SMALL THAT IT CAN BE TACKLED BY THE EXISTING SET-UP DESIGNED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

The results of inquiries of reported missing cases reveal interesting facts as to how the human mind works and takes shelter under misconceptions and a fear complex.

On the basis of data collected by the Search Service Bureau, a reliable machinery for search and recovery has now been set up in East and West Bengal.

Unfortunately stories of abduction and molestation are even now daily appearing in the press. The Inter-Dominion Pact, it is alleged, is not at all effective so far as the security of women in East Bengal is concerned.

As an answer, I could cite a Hindu humanitarian social worker of standing in East Bengal, who pathetically complains: "What on earth are we to do with all the falsehood that is doled out in some of the Calcutta and West Bengal press as well as by refugees?"

We have checked up many a published story of atrocities but have found them to be baseless. Such falsehood only leads to a tendency of taking real cases lightly! Even in cases of real abduction what useful purpose is served by giving wide publicity to details? We want the aggrieved persons to complain to us here and assist us in securing justice, instead of rushing across and making a grievance.

It helps no one except the agitators and lawless elements who like vultures are falling a prey on human misery!

Another Problem

During actual disturbances in East and West Bengal in affected areas, besides a few cases of abduction, women and children were the greatest victims of brutal molestation. One came across contrasts in human behaviour. While in affected areas women and children were victims of brutal attacks, in other mixed zones one saw the majority community going all out to save the minority from attack. So the alleged molestation is a problem separate from cases of abduction and will have to be treated separately.

The Contrast

In contrast to the feelings held in high circles on the question of the prority of abduction in affected areas of the western frontiers of India and Pakistan, it was a great relief to find the authorities in West and East Bengal feeling indignant at the very idea that there should have been cases of abduction and molestation of women in their respective areas. So there was no question of getting them "around for the cause" but to prove the case and assist them in taking action. The delay in getting results is often taken as a symptom of unhelpfulness. But it has also been the general experience that with the best of intentions delays cannot be avoided.

"The voluntary surrender of abduct-

(Continued on page 28.)

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"My pal China."

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

SUCCESS OF CHEAP-GATES POLICY—WHAT ABOUT ENLARGING THE ARENA?—B.P.H.A. TIRED OF COOPERAGE?—TUG-OF-WAR FOR HARWOOD LEAGUE TITLE—BOMBAY'S BID FOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP—HONOUR TO INDIAN TENNIS BY WIMBLEDON—"GOOD BYE".

THE cheap-gate policy introduced at the Cooperage a couple of years ago during my regime has proved an unqualified success. There were occasions during the last few weeks when the gates had to be closed for want of standing room within the enclosed area! And this was during the League Season. I cannot remember a single occasion during the pre-war days, when the best of Service teams were taking part in the Harwood League, that the stands were full—let alone the ground!

This is indeed a good omen for the future. It shows that soccer has caught on well with the public in Bombay. Without their enthusiastic and large support, no game can prosper or flourish. I remember the old days when only a handful of people used to watch the League games—even though the class of football was much higher than it is today. The reason was that there was not a single good Indian side which could better the British Service teams.

Public interest began to grow when the YMCA and then the WIAA Staff came into the picture. But the stiff—stiff from the point of view of the poorer classes—gate-charges kept many people away. Now the doors have been flung wide open by the rates that suit every pocket. Thus the future of the game has been assured.

ENLARGING THE AREA

The packed ground means that more space will have to be provided for spectators in the future. I do not know what has happened to the project of widening the ground in the east and the north. I thought that it was practically settled. But from the look of permanent appearance which the old ramp on the eastern side is being given, it would seem that there was no intention on the part of the WIFA to enlarge the ground at all. Or has the Government changed its mind again?

I was told by Naval Tata, President of the BPHA, sometime ago that he had practically arranged to put up semi-permanent stands on the eastern side, like the one on the west, before the next season comes on. What has happened to that scheme? Surely that would have been much more beneficial and profitable to the WIFA and BPHA than the structure the former has put up!

WHO WILL BENEFIT?

Or is it because of the BPHA's move to shift to the old ground that the WIFA has acted on its own? I have been hearing rumours for some time that the hockey people are fed up with the Cooperage and are yearning for the old venue. It seems that Naval has already approached the PWD Minister. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, and has been trying to persuade the Minister to give back the old place. I do not know how the matter is moving at present. I have not bothered to enquire.

I fail to understand how the change-over to the old place will help the BPHA. Instead of six-months' expense for maintenance of the ground which they have to been at the Cooperage, they will, have to pay for the whole twelve months! Then the contractors will have to be fed annually for the erection of the temporary stands. And on the top of it all, they will have no clubhouse worth the name at Churchgate.

LEAKAGE AT GATES

However, it is a matter for the BPHA authorities to consider seriously. They should not run away from the Cooperage merely because some people feel that Cooperage is too far away from Dhobi Talao. Of course they cannot pull on well with the soccer-rulers. It is in their interest to make Cooperage their home and headquarters. If they persist in it, they are sure to make it as popular a venue as the other in the long run.

The WIFA has already started putting up temporary stands in the South. This will accommodate a couple of thousands more, which means more revenue to the coffers of the ruling body. I hear that there is plenty of leakage in some of the gates. The authorities would do well to keep a sharp eye over them. It is an old story—this leakage business. Unless a proper check is maintained, it is bound to go on and flourish.

I.C.L.'S UNBEATEN RECORD

The India Culture League has maintained its unbeaten record so far. But it was subjected to two shocks during the last few days. The first was at the hands of Tata's and the second from St. Francis Goans. Fortunately they survived against their strong rivals with the concession of a point. Had Tata's a more opportunist leaders in their ranks than Peter Ferrao, they would surely have accounted for the I.C.L. in their crucial engagement with them.

The I.C.L. have not been able to find a suitable pivot yet. They have tried several, but none has come up to the mark. So their defence has not proved as strong and solid as it should be. The attacking line leaves much room for improvement too. Thomes is only a shadow of his former self. At present he is more a handicap than a help to his side. Unless he considerably improved in the near future, he will remain a drag on his team.

HOPES FOR TATAS

I have already mentioned in these columns, Laloo is not quite suitable for the leadership owing to his short stature. He cannot head the ball unless he is left unmarked by his opponents. That is expecting too much. If Parab was helpful in this respect, it would have been a different matter. But the Olympic forward stays back to open out the game than keep himself ahead to shoot. Then who is to head and shoot?

Tata's were without the services of their energetic centre-half, Krishnan, who is under suspension. Still they had the better of the exchanges. With a little more luck, they might have emerged victorious against the League leaders. With Menezies and Anwar back in their attacking line, Tata's may yet upset the apple-cart of the I.C.L., and wrest the Championship from their grip.

A PITIFUL EXHIBITION

The exhibition of the India Culture League against the lowly Goans was really pitiful. The Goans started with only nine men and were one short till the interval. Still Parab and Co. found it difficult to score against them. Walter D'Souza of the hockey fame and his colleagues barricated the goal-mouth in such a resourceful way that, try as they would, the I.C.L. forwards could not hit the bell's eye more than once.

Again in the second half, Christopher, the Goan custodian, proved a huge stumbling block in the way of the I.C.L.'s progress. Time and again he saved dangerous shots in a most resoureful manner. Ultimately a sporadic raid by the Goan forwards resulted in a spot-kick being awarded in their favour which helped them to come out on even terms with their redoubtable opponent. This is certainly creditable for the Goans but hardly complimentary to the I.C.L. The latter must blame their over-confidence for their lamentable failure to overcome their weak and depleted adversaries.

BEHAVIOUR OF GYM. SUPPORTERS

The marching orders given to Walton of the Bombay Gymkhana by Referee Swamy has stirred a good deal of comment among a section of the Cooperage-goers. At the moment I am not concerned with the justification or otherwise of the orders. I am only referring to the behaviour of some of the Gymkhana supporters which was far from exemplary to the uneducated masses sitting nearby.

During the temporary suspension of the game, nobody in the stands knew that it was the offending player—and not the referee—who was arguing. If Walton had left the field immediately he was asked to go, there would have been no occasion for so many players to cluster round the referee and join in an argument. This is not done on a sporting field. All that happened afterwards would have been avoided if the referee's orders were obeyed at once.

BURMAH-SHELL DISAPPOINT

With India Culture Leafue and Tata's occupying the first two positions in the League Table, Burmah-Shell stands third. The Oilmen have not been doing as well as a well-trained team should have. The primary reason for their failure is that their players are changing places too often. Under the circumstances there cannot be any solidarity in the combination. Besides their forwards hang on to the ball too long—a common failing with almost all. Indian players—and shoot first timers rarely to the goal.

The transference of Anant Vaidya to the pivotal berth is a wise move. I depend upon him to develop into a first rate centre-half, ond solve Bombay's problem of finding a suitable individual for the post. I only hope that Burmah-Shell bosses will encourage him in this respect and let him fulfil our expectations. This will also help them in the bargain.

COMMON INDIAN DEFECT

The G.I.P. Railway, holders of the Nadkarni Cup, have fared even worse. This is mainly due to the inherent defect of their forwards to shoot even from close rang. Shiva and Tambe are the biggest culprits in this regard. Either they want to dodge everybody and walk with the ball into the opposite goal, or pass and re-pass between themselves in front of the goal-mouth until they are deprived of the leather spheroid by their opponents. How can the Railway win in this manner?

The same defect has robbed Rashid's of a good chance of having a large say in the matter of the Championship. I have been watching Kuppu swamy, their brainy inside-left, very carefully. He opens out the game in splendid fashion. But there is nobody in the team to take advantage of the opportunities created by him. Kuppu cannot do better than take on the shooting business on his own shoulders. Then Rashid's will have a surer chance of fighting their rivals on even terms.

There is little to talk about the other teams. It is a pity that the Indian navy cannot field their best men always. As they go on sea so often, they have to depend on players who are available at the moment. This cannot be expected to build up a strong and solid combination. I hope the Naval authorities will do something about it. It is however a matter of great gratification to see a large number of Navymen giving plenty of vocal support to their comrades on the field. When will the other Services take their cue from the Navy?

DEFECT IN SELECTIONS

An exhibition match has been arranged between I.C.L., the League leaders, and a combined Bombay side, to be staged at the Cooperage this evening. From the list of players selected for the Bombay team I notice that both the backs chosen Papen Sr., and Romeo Almeida, are left footers, while right-footer, Anant Vaidya, has been left in the reserve. Nor that these players cannot kick with both feet, but it is a question of felicity with which one can use one or the other foot. Vaidya was not able to give of his best so far because he was not given by Burmah-Shell the position more suitable to him. Let us see how the two left-backs fare against the I.C.L. attackers.

The proceeds of this match will be devoted to Football Development Fund. The idea is an excellent one. But are we to understand that the General Funds of the WIFA are meant for something other than development of soccer?

BID FOR NATIONAL TITLE

The WIFA has decided to enter a team for the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy which will be staged at Calcutta later in the season. That's good news. Let us hope that the players will be chosen most carefully and given intensive practice together before they are sent to the eastern metropolis to participate in the tournament, so that they may play as a team and acquit themselves creditably. In any case, the last year's sorry tale should not be repeated to the discredit of Bombay's football.

As many as sixteen teams have been invited by the WIFA to take part in the ensuing Henrichs Shield Competition. According to the latest directions issued by the controlling body, all the players playing in it must be fully geared. I take it that all the listed teams have accepted this condition. This is good so far as it goes. But what about the players whose boots give way in the course of play and are unable to replace them. Are they to be ordered off the field?

HONOUR TO INDIA BY WIMBLEDON

All eyes of tennis-lovers will be turned towards Wimbledon, the Mecca of the game, from now. It is a pity the holder of the Men's Singles Championship, Ted Schroeder, will not be able to defend his title. Business keeps him away. He offered to play either in Davis Cup or Wimbledon. As his country needed his services more, he sacrificed his personal ambition for the sake of his motherland. Our players would do well to make a note of this.

For the first time in the history of Wimbledon an Indian player has been seeded in the singles draw. The honour has fallen on Dilip Bose, India's No. 1. Unfortunately for Dilip, he has not been keeping well since his arrival in England, Malaria seems to be troubling him. Therefore he is not likely to hit the head-lines in the World Championship. We hope the other players, Sumant Misra, Narendra Nath and Naresh Kumar would fare well in the tournament. The competition promises to be as interesting as ever.

GOOD BYE, DEAR READERS

Now I must say "Good bye" to my readers. This is the last article I am writing for the "Chronicle". Over sixteen years ago I started these columns, the first of its kind in the whole of India, with a view to change the control of our sporting bodies from the hands of the Europeans and the Princely Order to those who were directly interested in the development of sport in this country, and also to offer constructive criticism towards pomotion of all games.

Another plank of my campaign was the eradication of the communal evil from the sporting fields.

Although there has been marked changes in all these directions, I cannot say that things have improved much for the better. In stead of honest and efficient people directing our associations, we have inefficient, ignorant—and even unscrupulous people packing them. Our sports are bound to suffer at their hands. Communalism is still rampant everywhere despite the fact that the Father of the Nation gave up his life on its alter. Let us hope that sportsmen will wake up betimes and make a clean sweep of all that is evil in the realm of sport. Then their chances of rising to the top of the world will be easier and fairer and the prestige of the motherland will climb to its Zenith.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

GRAND COULEE DAM

'America's Largest Hydro-Electric Project' Is Bringing 'Fertility To A Strange Geological Desert'

BY WYNN STEPHANSON

IN the northwestern corner of the United States, less than 200 miles from the Pacific Ocean, is a sparsely settled area that is so dry that many of its farms are deserted. Yet through this area flows the Columbia River, one of the largest rivers in America.

This strange situation exists because the river runs through a canyon so many hundreds of feet below the level of the earth that its water cannot be used for irrigation purposes.

In 1918 a resident of this unusual geological basin suggested that a dam be built to divert part of the Columbia River into the surrounding countryside. Since the Grand Coulee canyon through which the river flows, is 50 miles long, 800 feet deep, and from two to five miles wide, a larger dam than had ever been built before would be required.

Engineers began to investigate the problem of bringing the inaccessible water of the Columbia River to the arid but fertile soil of the deserted farms. Bit by bit, the plan developed —use the dam to raise the level of the river and to produce power; use the power to drive pumps to lift the water the remaining distance; throw a dike across tach end of the canyon, making it a reservoir from which water could again flow to the dry basin.

Ahead Of Schedule

Popular enthusiasm for the idea grew. Representatives of the state and federal governments urged the project. In 1932, a sum of $63,000,000 was set aside to start the work and preliminary excavation began in 1933 under the direction of the Bureau of Reclamation of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In 1942 the dam was completed, two years ahead of schedule. For the next few years, its entire power output was applied to furthering the war effort. With the end of the war, work was resumed on the irrigation part of the project, and early last month the first water was delivered to the thirsty farms of what has been called "one of the most fertile bodies of irrigable land in the world".

This development, as a part of the comprehensive plan for the Columbia River Valley, worked out co-operatively by federal, state, and private engineers includes integrated development of irrigation, power, flood control, and navigation. Of the 10 dams planned on the Columbia River itself, three are built, and two others are under way. When these and other dams on tributaries of the Columbia are completed, most of the potential power of the Columbia River watershed—a capacity of more than 12,000,000 kilowats —will have been harnessed.

Dazzling Cataract

The great dam at Grand Coulee, four times as large as the Pyramid of Cheops, is dwarfed by its majestic setting. from the cliff almost a third of a mile above, it looks like a toy powered by beetles. But when the guide points out that the "matchbox" atop the 4,173-foot length of the dam is actually a 10-ton truck, that the "child's size door" in the powerhouse is actually six stories high, the spectator can begin to adjust his sense of scale. Standing at the base of the dam, a spectator looks up to see a 15-acre curtain of water hurtling over the crest, 330 feet above. For a third of a mile the dazzling cataract stretches across the river, hurling billows of foam and spray high in the air, the thunder of its plunge shaking the earth. It is difficult for the visitor to grasp the huge statistics that describe the dam's size. Comparisons are easier to comprehend.

The dam is as high as a 46-story building, about a mile long, and as thick at the base as 12 railroad cars placed end to end. Four of the very largest ocean liners could float bow to stern along its crest.

The building of such a structure involved problems on a large scale. To clear away the silt in the river bottom and get down to safe bedrock, 23,000,000 cubic yards of material had to be removed and dumped into a nearby canyon. How could the river be moved aside while the foundations were laid? The engineers built a huge cofferdam which shouldered the river off to one half of its bed, and when one end of the foundation was completed, they built another on the other side and channeled the river down the centre. When they were ready to build the centre part, they sluiced the river through low sections left temporarily in the side portions of the dam.

Fed By Glaciers

Nearly 7,000 workmen laboured on construction night and day. The dam was built in blocks 50-foot square and five feet high, each interlocked with its neighbour. The engineers had 2,000 miles of pipe laid through the concrete as it was poured. Cold river water pouring through the pipes cooled the mass in a month. Then liquid cement was forced into the cracks, sealing the whole dam into one single piece of masonry.

Behind the dam lies Lake Roosevelt, a great inland waterway nearly a mile wide and 151 miles long which reaches northward to the Canadian border.

To prepare the river valley to become a lake, 100,000 acres of land were cleared of trees and debris, railroads were moved and 200 miles of highway relocated. Eleven small towns along the banks had to be moved to higher ground. Lake Roosevelt and the Canadian lakes to which it is connected by the river form a 300-mile navigable watercourse between the two neighbouring countries.

Because the Columbia River is fed mostly by melting glaciers in the ice fields of Canada, its peak flow comes in midsummer, when both water and power are in heavy demand. Less than one-twelfth of the river's flow is needed for irrigation. Both irrigation water and the power for pumping it can be supplied by the seasonal surplus, leaving a fixed amount of power available to users throughout the year. Although the primary purpose of the dam is irrigation, the sale of power to private and public power companies will repay to the U.S. Treasury more than three-fourths of the construction bill.

To raise the water 280 feet from the lake to the equalizing reservoir in the Grand Coulee a mile and a half away, a battery of 12 pumps has been designed; they are eight times as large as any previously built. The 12 pumps together could supply the entire population of the United States with all the water used in its homes.

Although small in comparison to Lake Roosevelt, the Grand Coulee itself will form a 27-mile-long lake covering 27,000 acres. Eventually, the irrigation area will have 488 miles of canals and laterals, five miles a tunnels, and 66 siphons to carry water across depressions.

So that the farmer need not waste time and money experimenting with untried crops, three development farms have been set up for research and demonstration purposes. The U.S. Government's Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Plant Industry have co-operated with Washington State College in scientific and practical work on crop and farming methods. Here, the prospective farmer may watch, for example, comparative results of surface and sprinkler irrigation. To see the long-range results of farming on similar soil, the farmer also cen visit nearby valley areas where crops have been raised under irrigation for many years.

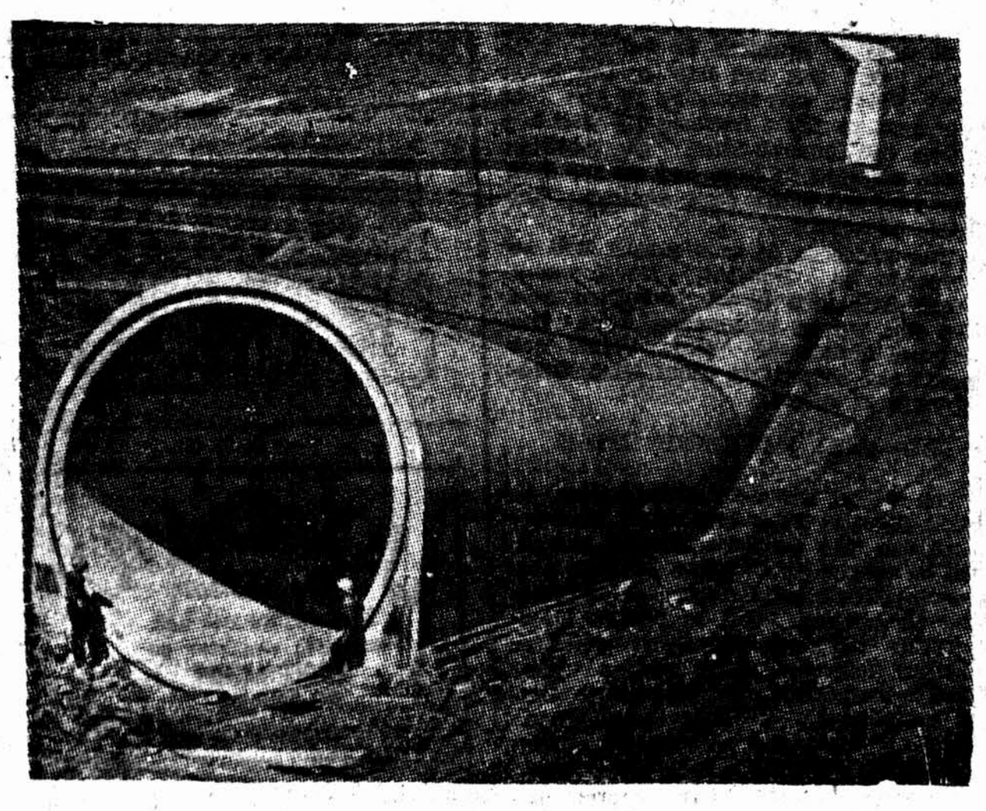
Planning Crops

In the Columbia Irrigation Basin, land will be devoted to the raising of vegetables and sugar beets and forage crops like alfalfa and clover and to pastures for dairy herds and for raising other livestock. The new settler may call on government experts for technical assistance in selecting livestock and planning crops as well as for advice in solving the engineering problems of levelling his land for irrigation. Since electricity will be cheap, the farmer use it for such tasks

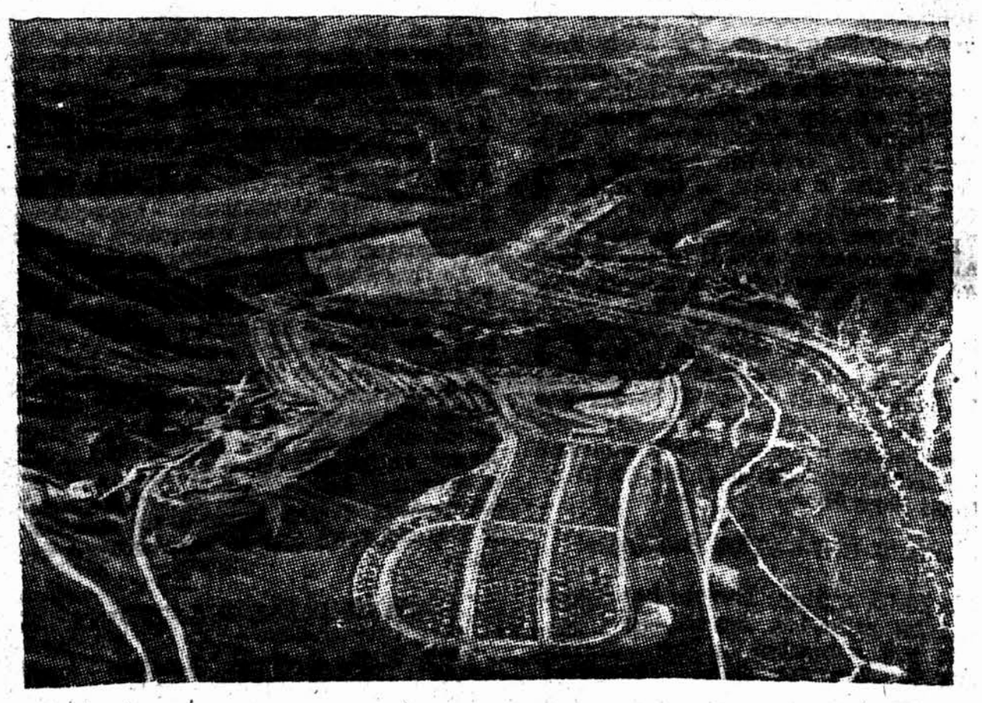
(Continued on Page 30)

STANDING in view of a torrential man-made waterfall in the north-western state of Washington, President Truman on May 11 declared open the largest concrete dam and greatest single source of hydro-electric power in the world. Following is the story of Grand Coulee—its inception, construction and the material benefits it will provide for thousands of farmers living in the Columbia river basin.

AMERICANS DO IT IN THE BIG WAY



This huge concrete and steel Siphon nearing completion passes beneath a creek and railroad.



Thirteen hydro-electric generators are drivtn by water harntsstd at the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia river.

AMERICAN MARKETS

SHARP DROP IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Extensive Unloading And Hedging Against Spot Sales

NEW YORK, June 23.

Opening losses were extended reflecting increased hedges against larger spot sales in the primary markets. Commission House and New Orleans interests were also selling partly attracted by the recent sharp upturn and private reports of more favourable weather and good crop progress.

Liquidation of near July prior to the first notice day continued with scale down trade buying and short covering offering the principal support.

Latterly prices broke, reflecting general Commission House liquidation with heavy stopless orders uncovered, when nearby new crop dropped below the 33 cents level. The selling movement appeared to gather momentum when a prominent spot firm, Anderson Clayton, started to offer 1950 October December contracts.

This selling presumably was in the form of hedges against larger loan repossessions or open market purchases. The session closed easy with sales placed at 250,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 23.

July	33.43
October	32.76
December	32.62
March	32.68
Middling Spot	34.58

October New York: Highest 33.19 at 1-07 p.m. Lowest: 32.70 at 2-51 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS

July	33.23
October	32.66
December	32.55
March	32.59
Middling Spot	33.65

WALL STREET MARKET

Restrained Enthusiasm

Although weekend consideration tended to restrain enthusiasm the stock marked managed a mild exension of Thursday's advance. Gains of mostly fractions prevailed in fair activity including leading motors, chemicals, oils, department stores, televisions and nonferrous minings. Chrysler at 80-1/2 recovered most of an initial three-quarter point loss on profit-taking following yesterday's sharp advance to a new high which some quarters attributed to the premature disclosure of the postclose dividend rise announcement.

At noon the averages were Industrials 224.75 and rails 55.89. Although weekend profit-taking reduced or eliminated gains in numerous sections utilities came into favour and the group average advanced modestly to within easy striking distance of the 1950 high. Into the final hour, market showed mostly fractional variations eitherway with gains however still holding a slight advantage.

Demand appeared particularly for electric energy producers. Televisions turned soft, although the federal communications commission authorised transcontinental television. Both industrials and rail averages finished slightly lower. The session closed irregular.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone & Tel.	5/8-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	34-3/4
Ananconda Copper Mining	32-1/8
Chase National Bank	39-1/2
Firestone Tyre	66-1/4
General Electric	49-1/8
General Motors	96-1/2
Ingersol Rand	57-1/4
International Nickel	30
National City Bank	17
New York Central Railroad	13-1/2
Sinclair Oil Corporation	28-1/4
Secony Vacuum	21-1/2
Texas Corporation	70
Union Carbide	49
US Smalting & Refining	40-1/4
U.S Steel Common	35-7/8
Western Union	30-1/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,700,000. Highest and Lowest U.S. Steel Trading prices were 36-1/8 and 35-7/8.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. There was no business and privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1637/8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 24.

The Bullion market was fairly steady with a small business. There was some short covering otherwise there was no important development beyond inability of one member to pay in his full liability which is estimated about rupees two lacs. Private compromise is likely and the settlement is expected to pass off smoothly.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 174 and improved at Rs. 174/8. Ready Mint Silver was placed at Rs. 174/8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/6 and improved at Rs. 112/9. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113/- and Sovereigns were done at Rs. 74/12.

Final closing quotations were as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	174	8	0
Forward	174	12	0
Ready Gold	113	0	0
Forward	112	9	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 24.

The Produce Market was fairly firm with good demand for Groundnuts and oil:— Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality ready	45	0	0
Bold ready	44	0	0
Madras Coromandal	44	12	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	10	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	23	0	0
Oil July	23	3	6
Oil August	23	7	0
LINSEED—			
Bold ready	37	10	0
Small Satna	36	7	0
Bold July	37	14	0
Oil	21	0	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Bold	28	4	0
Ready	28	0	0
Madras quality	28	4	0
July	28	5	0
August	28	7	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 24

	Rs.	as.	p.
120 Ready Japan	7	4	0
150 Ready Japan	9	13	0
120 Ready Italy	6	12	0
150 Ready Italy	6	9	0

150 D BOX JULY

	Rs
Opening	1175
Highest	1220
Lowest	1175
Close	1215

DOUBLE 40 STAPLE

	Rs.	as.	p.
Opening	3	6	9
Highest	6	3	0
Lowest	5	6	0
Close	6	0	0

Alexandria Cotton

KARNAK—	
July	73.70-55
November	71.80-45
January	71.25-75
ASHMOUNI—	
August	110.00-200
October	60.10-105
December	59.00-50

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 24.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4. Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1033

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 3/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4 3/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10-63-65 London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1-84-2/1./94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pes 5.60-65 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.07 3/4 3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981 London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50 London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23-12.26.

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.

London Discts 6 Mos 7/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 3/4 per cent 6 Mos. 1 per cent 12 Mos 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKETS

Increased Selling Pressure

CHICAGO, June 23.

Wheat earlier came under pressure reflecting private reports of afvourable crop progress in the soutwest and beneficial moisture in the northwest springwheat belt. Some selling was also based on Thursday's closing weakness of cashwheat. The selloff however, attracted commercial demand and covering possibly in anticipation of additional flour sales to the government agency. Maize encountered additional profittaking before meeting improved support.

July	2. 12-1/4
September	2. 14
December	2. 16-3/4
March	2. 17-5/8

Brussels Stocks

BRUSSELS, June 23.

Operators showed little inclination to extend commitments either way. In generally quiet dealings, prices finished showing little variation.

London Copra And Oil Markets

LONDON, June 23.

The copra market was firm. Philippines, were dearer on Japanese demand and quoted nominally at 195 dollars while sellers asked £79-1/4 for Straits/Dutch East Indies fair marchantable delivered weight both per ton c.i.f. for July/August shipment.

The coconutoil market was easy. Staits in drums at £115 and in bulk at £112, Ceylon in drums at £118-1/2 and in bulk at £113 all per ton c.i.f. June/July shipment.

Paris Bourse

PARIS, June 23.

The bourse was initially heavy under brisk selling prompted by the threat of a government crisis but latterly most domestics appeared steadier as conditions improved. Certain industrials and also banks were lower in forward dealings but Ottoman bank exceptionally was firm. Spot section was less erratic with irons, steels, textiles and specialities realtively steady. Royal Dutch was firm but south African golds were irregular. Rentes were slightly easier.

N. Y. Pepper Steady

NEW YORK, June 23

The pepper market was barely steady. Spot held at 1.11 dollars June/July odd job lots sold around 1.07. Offerings were limited and most buyers were on the sidelines awaiting further developments in connection with the recent news from India. Following are today's closing quotations:—Black Pepper: Spot 1.11 dollars traded. OLD CONTRACT: June 1.10 nominal, July, August and September 1.10 all bids. NEW CONTRACT: June 1.10 nominal, July, August and September 1.10 all.

London Pepper Market Idle

LONDON, June 23.

The pepper market was idle with quotations nominal in the absence of a test together with the nebulous state of affairs regarding Malabar pepper. Sellers did not offer and buyers were uninterested. Black Lampong, June/July, was quoted at 8sh. 6d. and White Muntok at 14sh. 1d. shipping weight and White Sarawak at 14sh 4d. delivered weight per pound c.i.f., basis ports. Malabar was not quoted.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, June 23.

15 tons of black loose changed hands at 440 dollars. Sellers exgodowns price of Lampong was lowered ten dollar to 450 while White Montok held unchanged at 740 dollars per picul.

Amsterdam, Stocks Dull

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

The stock market was very quiet and unaffected by the news of unchanged nine per cent dividend proposed by hilips favourable annual report of the dell tobacco, the opening of new rayon works or enlarged profits of unilever. After a steadier opening, most industrials showed fractional losses. Estates were well maintained while shippings and investmenst remained unchanged.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, June 23.

SILVER: Open market sales approximated 125,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

London Stocks

LONDON, June 23.

2-1/2% Br Consols	£ 71-1/16
3-1/2% Conversion Loan 1961	£ 96-1/16
4% Funding Loan 1960/90	£ 108-5/16
3-1/2% War Loan 1952	£ 94-5/8
Chartered Bank of India	£ 9-15/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Lon Reg	£ 79-3/4
National Bank of India	£ 33-1/4

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 6330 shares.

COLOMBO, June 24.

Market very dull Transactions Teas.

Arratennes 14-1/4 14 Bopitiyas 13-1/4 Ceylon Provincials 20 Dickapitiyas 12-1/4 Epalawa 7-1/4 Fairlawns 16-1/2 Galleboddes 13 Girindi Ellas 11-1/4 11 Glassgows 20 High Forests 30 Mayens 17 Oonoorotalovas 16 1/4 Pitakandes 21 Poonawalles 23-1/2 Robgills 17-1/2 Shawlands 9 8-1/4 St. James 30 Strathspeys 24 Upland 19 Wellmadas 22

GOODS TRAIN DERAILS

Accident On S. I. R.

MADRAS, June 24 (PTI): Eight waggons of a goods train capsized and two others were derailed in an accident to the train at Tindivanam, about 80 miles from Madras on the South Indian Railway in the early hours of this morning, according to a press note issued by the Public Relations Officer, M. and S. M. and S I. Railways today.

The cause of the accident is under investigation and through running of trains is expected to be resumed by tomorrow morning. Transhipment of passengers is being arranged at the scene of the accident.

WITCH-HUNT IN U. S. UNIVERSITY

157 People Sacked

LOS ANGELES, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): The California University Board of Governors last night upheld a recommendation by its President, Mr. Robert G. Sproul, that 157 University employees—less than 100 of them teachers—be dismissed for not signing a statement denying membership of the Communist Party.

PROMINENT RED ARRESTED

Mohan Kumaramangalam

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Mohan Kumar Mangalam, a well-known Communist leader was arrested near the Kishori Court, Worli by the Bombay C.I.D. early this morning.

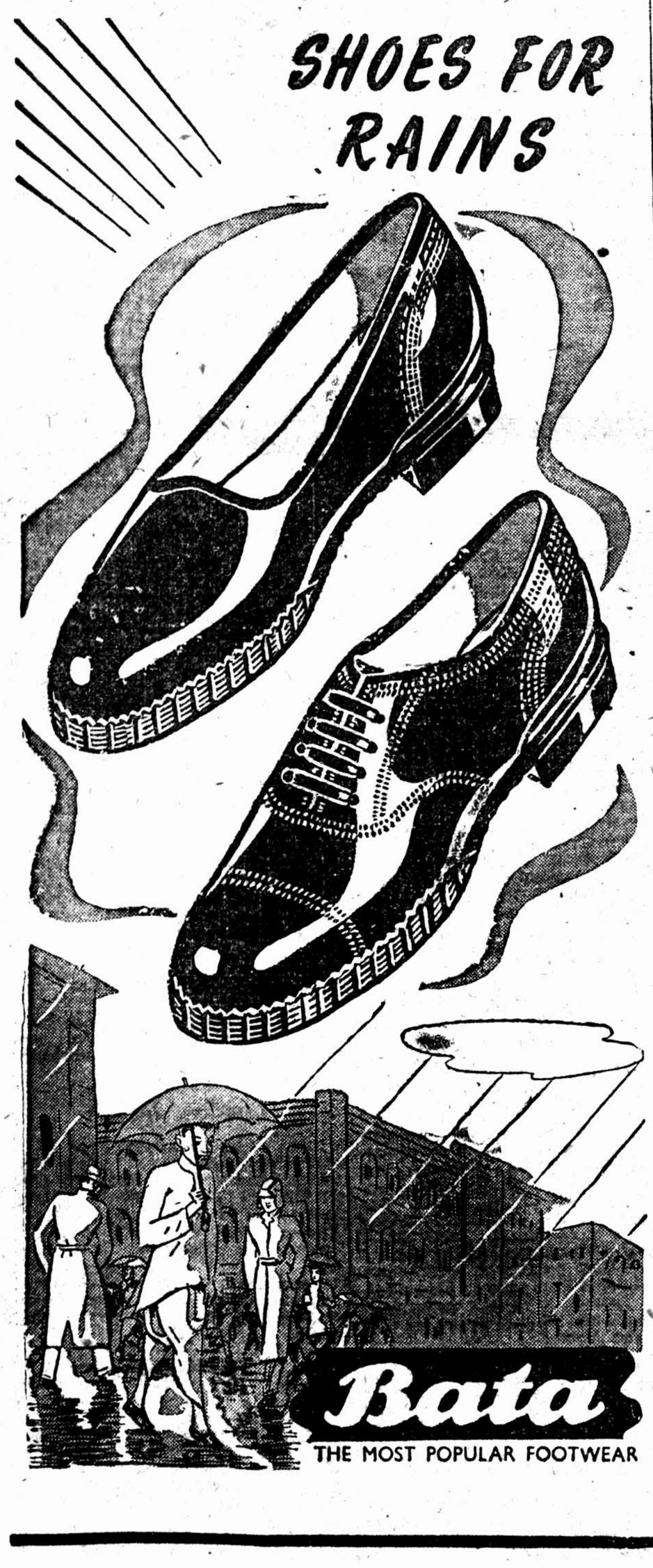
Mr. Mangalam is the son of Dr. P. Subborayan former Minister of Madras and present Indian Ambassador to Indonasia.

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS TO CONFER

SHOLAPUR, June 24. (PTI): The All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress will hold its fourth annual conference in Sholapur on 16th and 17th of next month, it is announced here today.

India's Minister for Industry and Supply, Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, will inaugurate the Conference which will be presided over by Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and member of the A.I.C.C.

Invitations have been sent to all Chief Ministers, Industries and Supplies Ministers of States and members of the All-India Congress Working Committee.



ARMING VIET-NAM NATIONAL STATES

Ministers Reach Agreement At Paris Conference

PARIS, June 24, (PTI-Reuter).

MEASURES aimed at equipping and arming national armies of the independent states of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in Indo-China were agreed upon here yesterday at a meeting between the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of those three states and Ministers of the French Republic.

M. Vincent Auriol, the French President, presided.

This was announced by the French Minister for Overseas Territories M. Jean Letoruneau.

The three armies will each be under independent national commands, but co-ordination with the French armed forces will take place through the high Military Committee already functioning at Saigon.

The speed and extent with which these national armies can be fully established will to some extent depend on the speed and the extent of aid America has agreed to give France in Indo-China, it was pointed out by a French official here.

HISTORIC OCCASION

Yesterday's meeting between Cabinet Ministers of France and the three associated states in Indo-China was, M. Letourneau pointed out, an historic occasion.

"It is the first time", he said "that the Governments of the three associated states have discussed with France in full independence and liberty."

It has been agreed, he said, that the associated states would nominate members to the High Council of the French Union which has the function of advising and assisting the French Union.

The members of the High Council would in all cases be Cabinet ministers. Deputies would be provided in case emergency meeting were called.

NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW

Increased Textile Business

NEW YORK, June 23.

Futures after an early spell of softness suddenly forged a higher under buying prompted by increased textile business and the return of weather favouring weevil activity.

Talk of a ten million bale crop should weevial damage be heavy as anticipated also encouraged buying. Later pressure was stimulated by larger amounts of government cotton entering, as a long overdue technical correction as the market had advanced nearly four cents per pound to the past 4 months. Subsequently offering dried up and prices easily responded to later demands.

Export buying reportedly decreased sharply although Britain is shortly expected to market for substantial quantities of both old and new crops while Czechoslovakia is reported to be marketing for prompt shipment with prices based on nearby July futures.

DECONTROL OF FOOD DANGEROUS

Bengal Commerce Chamber's View

CALCUTTA, June 23 (PTI): The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a communication to the Controls Enquiry Commision set up by the Congress Party in Parliament opposed the decontrol of foodgrains.

A total decontrol was considered "dangerous" by the Chamber.

The body suggested that the existing controls should be maintained and rationing continued in the larger towns, cities and industrial areas until it was established beyond doubt that the supply of foodgrains was adequate to meet the demand.

The Chamber favoured a radical revision of the existing controls on cotton textiles so that raw cotton were made available at prices that would permit a reasonable profit to the mills.

It supported a policy of progressive decontrol of iron and steel, if the Government were in a position to spare foreign exchange for import of those metals which wer now or likely to be in short supply in the country.

A Victory Yet To Be Won

BERNE, June 24, (PTI-Reuter): Suffragettes crowded the public galleries of Parliament here yesterday, when a Conservative Deputy unsuccessfully submitted an amendment to give Swiss women the right to vote.

The voting was 88 Deputies against and 41 in favour.

The Conservative, Herr Von Rothen, proposed this amendment to the Federal Constitution during a debate on proportional representation.

Two years ago, a Swiss national referendum showed a considerable majority against giving women the vote.

CEYLON CLERKS' STRIKE THREAT

No Use Sending Petitions

COLOMBO, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Council of Management of the General Clerical Service Union has decided to resort to "strike action". if the question of an enhanced dearness allowance for middle-class employees is not settled by the end of July.

The decision is contained in a circular to all branch organisations.

The circular states that various forms of trade union action, including "sending memorials and deputations, holding meetings and passing resolutions were considered, but all these were rejected as ineffective in the present circumstances".

"A successful strike", adds the circular, "is the only effective means of obtaining an increase allowance".

MINISTER'S REPLY

Prime Minister Mr. D. S. Senanayake, commenting on the strike threat, declared that the Government "would not stand for this kind of intimidation or be stampeded into a decision"

The Prime Minister explained that before the Government can decide to grant relief to middle-class public servants, it has to examine carefully the repercussions of this action on other sections of the community.

Increase of dearness allowances paid to one section was likely, he added, to provoke demands for similar relief by other employees.

The Prime Minister was not prepared to disclose the likely courses of action, which Government would take in this matter.

Hundred Criminals Caught In Sind

SUKKUR, June 24. (PTI): One hundred Jakhrani tribe criminals wanted for many years in connection with several dacoities and murder cases were rounded up on Thursday night during police raids in a forest in Sukkur District.

All the arrested persons have been detained under the Sind Safety Act.

The Sind Premier, Mr. Yusuf Haroon is personally directing the investigations aided by district and police officials.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Adhik Ashad Shud 10 2006.
Muslim: Ramjan 8 1369.
Parsi: Deh 26 1319.
Sunrise 7-19 a.m.
Sunset 6-13 p.m.
Hightide 07-56, 19-20
Lowtide 01-20, 13-38.

Today's Engagements

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION and PEASANTS and WORKERS PARTY: Mass meeting for bonus, at Nare Park, Parel, at 5-30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Lecture by Sister Lalita (Mrs. Wilding) on "Need of the World Today" at People's Jinnah Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT STAFF FEDERATION: Third Conference of Primary Members at Sir C. J. Hall, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY FORT FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Gathering of Old Boys' Association, at Sir J. Modi Memorial Hall (Cama Hall) Fort, at 2 p.m.

KAMOD PRAKASH: Inauguration of Dance Ballet "VHEEL" at St. Xavier's College Hall, at 7 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: U. L. T. Day celebration at 6-15 p.m. today (Sunday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain

BOMBAY TEXTILE TECHNICAL and SUPERVISORY STAFF UNION: Annual general body meeting today (Sunday) in Podar College Hall, Matunga, at 9-30 a.m.

CRAWFORD MARKET LATEST RATES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following were the approximate rates of mutton, beef, fish, fruits and vegetables prevailing at the Crawford Market today

MUTTON

Mptton Re. 1-2 to 1-4 per lb, Pluck Re. 1-2 to 1-4, Kidneyc As. 2-6 to 3 each. Whole head Rs. 1-2 to 1-4. Tongue As. 5 to 6, Brain As. 7 to 8 each.

BEEF

Beef first sort As. 10 to 12 per lb. Beef (Cow) As. 6 per lb. Hump As. 8 to 10 per lb., Sirolin As. 12 to Re. 1 per lb., Buffalo Beef As. 10 to 12. Steak As. 12 to 14 per lb.

FISH

Pomprets, white large pair Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8, Rewas Rs. 5 to 20 each. Dara Rs. 12 to As. 14 each, Mullet (Boi) Rs. 2 to 60 per dozen, Ghole Rs. 13 to 25 each, Prawns As 12 to Rs. 2 Crabs Rs. 3 to 5 per dozen and Lobsters Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per dozen.

FRUITS

Pineapple (Bombay) As. 4 to 6 each, Pineapple (Goa) As. 12 to Re 1-8 each, Pomeloes Re. 1 to2 each, Oranges Rs. 2 to 4-8 per dozen, Oranges (Nagpur) Re. 1-8 to 3 per dozen, Grape fruits Rs. 3 to 6, Black Grapes Rs. 2-8 to 3 Plantains Red Rs. 2 to 3 per dozen, Plaintains green As. 12 to Re. 1 per dozen, Limes Sour As. 8 to Re. 1 per dozen, Apples Australian Rs. 6 to 12 per dozen. Apples Apricots Rs. 1-4 to 1-8 per lb., Mangoes Alphonzo Rs. 3 to 12 per dozen, Mangoes Pyree Rs. 2 to 6 per dozen, Mangoes Common Rs. 3 to 9 per dozen, Figs Deccan As. 12 to Rs. 2 per dozen, Chikoos As. 12 to Rs. 3 per dozen, Peaches Quetta Rs. 1-8 to 3 per dozen, Plums Re. 1 to 2 per dozen Liches Rs 4 to 8 per one hundred.

VEGETABLES

Potatoes Rs. 3 to 4 per lb., Onions As. 1-6 to As. 2 per lb., Cabbages As. 5 to 6 per lb., Cauliflowers As. 10 to 12 per lb. Carrots English As. 6 per lb., Beet Anna As. 1. to As. 4 each, Tomatoes As. 8 to 10 per lb., Green Peas Rs. 1-2 to 1-4 per lb., French Beans As. 5 to 6 per lb., Bhendi As. 6 to 8 per lb., Brinjals As. 4 to 6 per lb., Cucumbers As. 4 to 6 per lb., Chillies Green As. 6 to 8 per lb.

Sugar Ratoin

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The concession of drawing the sugar ration for two weeks at a time will not be available during the 26th Rationing Week, commencing Sunday, June 25.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

SUNDAY, June 25.

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10; 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15; Telugu 7 a.m., 1-15 p.m., 7

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's prog. 7-45 U Maniar, G geet, 8-15 K Chonkar Gujri todi, 11-0 Film songs 11-45 T Sharma, kh v. and d.s.s., 12-30 p.m. Air artist, kh. surmalhar, 12-50 Shanta Shree, G geet, 1-10 A Khan sared, 1-40 Make mine music, 5-0 K. Chonkar, marwa, 5-30 M. Saraf, violin, 5-45 Shanta Shree, H geet, 6-10 U. Maniar, G geet, 6-20 T. Sharma cl. music, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 A. Khan, sitar 7-30 K.V. Kale, khyal, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 T. Sharma, eman, 8-45 U. Maniar, G geet, 9-15 Padma Norsinham, K songs, 9-45 Padma Orch. 10-0 Studio Concert.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. A. Khan, sarod, 8-45 K. Chonkar, pad, 1-0 p.m. K.Y. Kale pad, 1-30 S.R. Shejale, M songs, 1-50 Kaushalya Manjeshwar, cl. music, 5-30 for children, 6-0 K.Y. Kale M pad, 6-20 Villagers' Prog. M. 6-50 Villagger's prog. K 8-15 K Chonkar, pad. 8-45 V. K. Pradhan, Khadilkar's compositions, 9-0 Shanta Shree, vocal 10-0 Kaushalya Majeshwar, kkh. v. and d., 10-30 A. Khan sarod.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Geet vihar, 7-45 Week's prog., 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 H Nakshigara v kh. ramkali 9-0 Raja Ghanekar, violin, 9-15 V C. Lineswala G geets 5-30 p.m. Raja Ghanekar, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 H Nashigara kh. t. kamed. 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Vadya sangeet, 7-15 Our state, G talk, 7-30 C. A. Shetye, violin, 7-45 H Nashigara, bhajans, 8-0 Aruna Nadkarni, Month's song, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 B. Munshi, Listeners's requests, 9-30 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram Bhajanavali, 7-40 satar, 7-50 Uma Divetia, vasant's story, 8-15 Kiran, 9-0 For children, 5-30 As in Baroda, 5-45 Uma Divetia geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical quiz, 6-45 satar, -70 G. Dantale, gaurine prakkar, 7-15 Our atae, G talk, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Satar, 8-30 G. Dantale, cl. music. 9-30 G. Dantale, rag kaushi kannada.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—7 a.m. Anything to Declare. 7-45 The Pavilion Players. 8 Think on these Things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Summary. 8-45 BBC Symphony Orchestra. 10 Programme Parade. 10-10 Listeners' Choice. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Music in Miniature. 12-45 Programme Parade. 1 Anything to Declare. 1-30 Listeners' choice. 3 Annual Commemoration Service of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. 3-30 Kenneth Neate. 3-45 Weekly Newsletter. 4 English Newsletter. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Accorded on Interlude. 6 From the Children's Hour 6-45 Journey into Melody. 7-30 Radio Newsreel. 7-45 Concerto 8-45 The George Mitchell Glee Club. 9-15 People who have Influenced Me. 9-45 Ray's A Laugh. 10-15 London Forum.

EASTERN SERVICE—7-30 p.m. Radio Round about. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten. 8-20 Bachchon Ke Lie.

POURING ITALIANS INTO DETROIT

80 Arrested For Alien Smuggling

DETROIT, June 23 (PTI-Reuter):—Mr. James Hutterfield, District Inspector of the United States Immigration Service, announced tonight that 80 people had been arrested in a drive against an alien smuggling ring which, he said, had been "pouring Italian aliens into the Detroit area for months."

SIX INJURED IN CLASH

COOCH BEHAR, June 24, (UPI): Six persons received injuries in a disturbance in Dewanhat on Wednesday last. On account of the timely arrival of the police, the situation was saved from taking any untoward tirn ans was easily brought under control.

NEW SYSTEM OF EXAMINATIONS

Vice-Chancellor's Assurance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University said here today that the present system of examination was shortly going to be replaced by a new and better one.

The Vice-Chancellor who was inaugurating the new academic year of the Siddharth College at Sundrabai Hall this morning, said that the University had already decided to appoint a Committee to devise the new system. He added that this step was necessary in view of the sharp criticism levelled against the present system of examination from all sides.

CALL TO STUDENTS

The Vice-Chancellor depored the moral degeneration that had set in the society all over the world in the wake of the last world war. Moral values were in danger and common man had become more selfish than he was. It was upto the students to remedy this sorry state of affairs and put the world on better moral foundation.

Dr. V. S. Patankar, Principal of the College, welcomed the Vice-Chancellor.

MALAD CONGRESS PANCHAYATS

From Malad Congress Committee:—A general meeting of all the Congress Panchayatdars and other workers of Malad, was held in the 'Congress Kutir' on Thursday last, when the president and secretary of the Bombay Suburban Congress Commtitee Mr. Indravadan Oza and Mr. B. P. Sinha explained them their duties and responsibilities, etc. Election of Local Panchayatdars was approved. Following are the Panchayatdars of Malad Congress Panchayats:

WARDS:—

A: Shri G. K. Poonatar, D. P. Nagda, B. N. Shah.

B: Shri J. G. Kothari, S. K. Mehta, B. J Patel

C: Shri K. G. Patel, P. V. Mehta, K. M. Bhakt.

D: Shri K. P. Rathod, H. Sharma, Smt. B. B. Shah.

E: Shri G. K. Date.

Members of public who have any general complaints and Congress sympathisers may contact the Panchayatdars or General Secretaries of the Taluka Samiti at Congress Kutir between 9 to 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabasha Pracharsabha writes:—"The ensuing All-India Rashtrabhasha Examination Prarambhic Pravesh, Parichaya, Kovid and Ratna of the Rashtrabasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha will be held on 16th and 17th of September 1950. Application forms will be accepted till 16th of July 1950. Candidates who have passed some equivalent examination in Hindi and wish to appear directly for the Parichaya and Kovid should submit the prescribed Prathnapatra duly endorsed by the Pracharak, with the original certificate till the 26th June 1950 between 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Rashtrabhasha Sabha, Fellowship School Compound, Tenker Villa Gowalia Tank, Bombay 26."

Argentine Ambassador Returning Home

NEW DELHI, June 24 (UPI): Dr. Oscar Tascheret, Argentinian Ambassador in India, and Mme. Tascheret are leaving Delhi for Karachi on Sunday by a BOAC plane. It may be recalled that Dr. Tascheret was recently re-called by his Government.

Worker's Hut Near Pondicherry Gutted

PONDICHERRY, June 24 (PTI): A mill worker's hut in Mulakulam village, about four miles from Pondicherry was destroyed by fire in the early hours of this morning, it is learnt here. No one was injured. This is the second fire incident this week and the sixth since June 15 in villages surrounding the French Indian capital.

MONSOON ACTIVE OVER WIDE AREA

All-India Weather

POONA, June 24 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, June 24, 1950:

The shallow depression in the north Bay of Bengal has passed inland and lies this morning as a low pressure area over Gangetic West Bengal and the adjoining regions. In association with the depression, the monsoon has been active over the region extending from Assam to Madhya Pradesh. There have also been widespread light to moderate showers in Travancore-Cochin and local showers in Malabar-South Kanara, Rayalaseema, coastal Andhradesa and north Hyderabad. Scattered showers have been reported from the hills of the Punjab (1), East Uttar Pradesh, south Hyderaad and Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: The monsoon will be active in northeast India and east Madhya Pradesh and strengthen in east Uttar Pradesh and widespread rain is likely in these divisions. There will also be widespread light to moderate rain in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar-South Kanara and local rain in Vindhya Pradesh, west Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, east Hyderabad and along and near the hills of West Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (I). A few showers are likely over the rest of the peninsula outside Saurashtra and Kutch and Gujarat. There may be isolated heavy falls of rain in Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

The following is the daily weather chart: Ahmedabad 104 84 0 0 minus 2.9, Ahmednagar 93 78 0 2.0 minus 2.8, Allahabad 96 82 0 1.2 minus 1.6, Bangalore 84 69 T 1.0 minus 1.4, Baroda 101 83 0 0 minus 3.5, Belgaum 82 69 0 2.7 minus 3.7, BOMBAY 90 82 0 11.2 minus 3.6, Calcutta 90 80 1.3 4.8 minus 4.0, Colombo 86 79 0 6.4 minus 1.3, Delhi 99 80 0 0.7 minus 1.1, Hyderabad (Dn). 95 73 0.2 1.8 minus 1.8, Lucknow 92 79 0 0.8, minus 1.9, Madras 98 80 0.2 1.6 plus 0.1, Mahabaleshwar 68 — T 9.4 minus -9.8, Mysore 81 69 0 1.5 minus 0.8, Nagpur 97 76 0.1 3.6 minus 3.0, Patna 90 81 T 4.1 minus 0.6, Poona 92 75 0 0.9 minus 2.9, Sholapur 98 76 0 3.1 minus 0.6, Simla 75 60 0 6.9 plus 3.3, Surat 93 82 0 0.6 minus 5.6.

NO PARLEY'S WITH MILLOWNERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

No negotiations secret or otherwise are going on between the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the Millowners' Association to bring about a settlement of the issue of bonus to the Bombay Textile Workers for the year 1949 as reported in an Evening Paper yesterday, said Mr. D. S. Marathe, the Acting General Secretary of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh when interviewed by the representative of this paper. There is no question of withdrawing the dispute from the Industrial Court. The Sangh has no knowledge of any members of the Millowners' Association having made an offer of 7 to 8 weeks bonus for the workers and it is a fabrication to suggest that the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh had made a counter-demand of 10 weeks bonus.

PROVISION AGAINST AGGRESSION

Shinwell Allays Baltic Fears

COPENHAGEN, June 24 (PTN-Reuter): The British Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, who flew here yesterday for Atlantic Pact talks with the Norwegian and Danish Defence Ministers, told a press conference the Baltic Sea would be one of the important topics at the Conference.

Of the recent Soviet suggestions that the Baltic should be closed to foreign warships, Mr. Shinwell said: "Provision was made in the North Atlantic Pact for a naval contribution in the event of aggression in any quarter.

"Both Denmark and Norway can rest assured that we fully appreciate their position and very effort will be made by the United Kingdom and other Atlantic Pact signatories to render assistance if and when such assistance should become necessary.

"We hope it will never be necessary."

TATAS AND SHELL IN A DRAW

Rival Goalkeepers Shine In Keen Game

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Good goalkeeping by the rival custodians highlighted this evening's goalless encounter between Tata Sports and Burmah-Shell in the First Division of the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage before a capacity audience.

Erratic shooting cost both sides some certain goals, but Burmah-Shell were definitely having a larger share in the exchanges and had their forwards proved good opportunists, Tatas would have retired losers.

Tatas were not without their scoring chances for Peter Ferrao was particularly to blame. He has a nasty habit of seldom, if it all, using his head to advantage. Braganza tried his wiles but he was a marked man. Besides, Terence Le Febour decided to do away with his mantle of showmanship in the Shell goal and went all out to save at any cost.

Tata's defence was well served by Papen (Senior) otherwise the game would have been one-sided. Vaidya was outstanding like his opposite number and was seen to outshine every other player in the field.

Mention must be made of the very poor handling of the game by Referee D. P. Puthran, who gave some very queer decisions. At one time two Shell players were seen to be brought down in the Tata box as Thingalaya rushed to clear, but the referee very mildly turned to give Shell the advantage with a free kick outside the box. In fact if he thought it was a question of fouling he should have pointed to the penalty spot or he should have made it a bump ball.

The teams were:—

TATA SPORTS: Thingalaya; Papen (Jr.), Papen (Sr.); Parmeshwaren, Shetty, Damodar; Ananthram, Perumal, P. Ferrao, A. Braganza, T. Balan.

BURMAH-SHELL: Le Febour; St. Anne D'Souza, Vaidya; Angelo, Middlecoat, Pinto; Michael, Rego, Noronha, Ganesh, Maxie.

Referee: D. P. Puthran.

HINRICH'S SHIELD FOOTBALL

Sixteen Teams Included In Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following is the draw for the Hinrich's Shield Tournament which commences on Tuesday, June 27 at the Cooperage.

TOP HALF (First quarter): Tata Sports vs Dockyard; Khatau Mills vs St. Francis Goans.

Second quarter: Rainbow vs Goan; Bombay Amateurs vs Burmah-Shell.

BOTTOM HALF (Third quarter):—I.G.L. vs B.E.S.T.; Indian Navy vs General Motors.

FOURTH QUARTER: Indian Gymkhana vs Bombay Gymkhana; Maharashtra vs G.I.P. Railway.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. St. Francis Goans vs Goan Sports.

5-45 p.m. I.G.L. vs Bombay XI (Exhibition game in aid of development fund).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Xaviers 'B' vs Blue Wizards (Second Division).

4-30 p.m. Xaviers 'A' vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-30 p.m. Tata 'A' vs Khandoba Vijaya (Indian League)).

GIP Railway Ground, Parel

4-35 p.m Lightning vs New China Mills.

5-35 p.m. Dandi United vs Crompton Parkinson (Musry Cup).

FOUR YEAR OLD TO SWIM CHANNEL

LONDON, June 24, (PTI-Reuter): Today's "Believe or or Not" stories include four-year old Russel Tongay June, of Miami who has been swimming since he was ten months old, may try to swim the English Channel in August, said his father.

He had a try out by swimming 22 miles down the Mississippi river from Alton to St. Louis in five hours.

GOLWALLA WATER POLO LEAGUE

Two Divisions To Be Formed This Year

BOMBAY, Saturday

The meeting of the Committee of the Vijayadevji Cup Tournament for the Golwalla Water Polo League was held at the Dharampur Boat House on Friday, 23rd June at 6-30 p.m. when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That due to numerous entries received, the League Tournament be played in two divisions.

"The tournament to commence from Sunday, 2nd July at 9-30 a.m. and be played thereafter on every Sunday at 9-30 a.m. at the Golwalla Baths, Back Bay.

"All matches be played for 15 minutes each way with an interval of 1 minute.

"Any competiting team which failed to take to water would be given 5 minutes to enter the team for the game, otherwise the said game would be awarded to the team present on the occasion, and in case of draw on points for the Championship, the team who have drawn shall replay for the Championships on the knockout basis.

The new Water Polo Rules adopted by the F.I.N.A. and approved by the Swimming Federation of India be adopted for the Tournament. The following entries of the teams have been accepted for League Tournament:—

I DIVISION

Golwalla 'A', Maccabi 'A', and P. M. Hindu Bath 'A'.

II DIVISION

Golwalla 'B', Golwalla 'C', Golwalla Boat Club, P. M. Hindu Bath 'B', P. M. Hindu Bath 'C', Maccabi 'B', Cathedral Old Boys and Cusrow Baug United Sports and Welfare League.

KIRKEEAN'S ACCOUNT FOR AIR FORCE

Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

POONA, June 24, (PTI): Further progress was made in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament when the Kirkeans, favourites for the trophy, accounted for the Indian Air Force, Poona, by two goals to one this evening.

Poor supervision, however, marred the lively encounter. The winners were far too superior to the inexperienced Air Force, but try as they would, they were unable to beat the sturdy defenders and both the goals they scored were gifted to them by the referee.

Bangalore Races

ACCEPTANCES FOR FINAL DAY

BANGALORE, June 24 (PTI).

Following are the acceptances for the final day's Bangalore races to be held here on Sunday, June 25.

THE JAYA PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ruqaiyya 9-4, Giselle 9-3, Amorette 9-0, Chrissie Darling 8-13, Gipsy Lore 8-10, Red Cross Boy 8-3, Bold Boy 8-2.

THE JAYA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Past the Post 9-4, Harlem Day 9-2, Incitatus 9-2, Queenie 9-1, Sunburst 8-12, Sport Royal 8-12, Penny Novel 8-12, Dinna Care 8-11, Rose Tint 8-7, Delhi Durbar 8-7.

THE ISMAILA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Jowadat al Iraq 9-9, Sanjagh Saad 9-5, Naqib 8-13 Amal al Sahabab 8-10, Russian Bandit 8-3, Sharjeel 8-0, Indian Flower 7-12, Abjaur Saud 7-10, Golshan 7-9, Officer 7-8, Peter 7-7, Naim al Shabab 7-6, Khalid Amer 7-4.

THE EVEREST PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Village Green 9-4, Puri Pakodi 9-1, Golden Boy 9-1, Alcovita 8-12, Apke Sevame 8-11, Brilliant Sunshine 8-10, Reshone 8-6, Killarney 8-4, Turf Star 8-2, Khushroo 8-0, Panther's Pride 8-0, Quaker Oats 7-13.

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

My Chance 9-4, Desert Queen 9-4, Sinhgarh 9-3, Miss Pop 9-2, Gay Boy 9-1, La Contesse 9-0, Gipsy Queen 8-13, Crepe de Chine 8-12, Bold Note 8-12, Pencillin 8-11, Prince Dara 8-8, The Marine 8-4, Pillar of Honour 8-2, Well Dealt 8-0, Forward Bloc 7-5, My Baby 7-3.

THE CUBBON PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile 2 furlongs.

Night Ops 9-4, My Lady Jean 9-1, Summer Lightning 8-10, Miss Amoya 8-9, Royal Flower 8-8, Imperial Maesty 8-8, Early Act 8-6, Thunder 8-4, Dolly 8-4, Stylish Lady 8-2, Sultan 7-8.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Legend Light 9-4, Mack 8-13, El Alamein 8-11, Blue Mist 8-11, Broken Mask 8-10, Ganga Singh 8-7, Navroze 8-7, Lucky Lanius 8-5, Time Bomb 8-5, Big Idea 8-4, Paramount Power 8-3, Heartbreaker 8-2, Flector 7-9, Pessu Pasha 7-9, Very Little 7-7.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Pride d'Antibes 9-4, Wahdina 9-2, Ma Belle 9-2, March-On 9-2, D Day 9-2, Royal Express 9-1, Yearling 8-12, Blue Train 8-9, Poppet 8-8, Windsor Knight 8-5, Helveitia 8-1, Notice 7-12.

THE EVEREST PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Black and White 9-4, Jouette 9-4, Fair Gold 8-11, As You Please 8-10, Loyal Prince 8-10, Zedai 8-9, Egyptian Belle 8-8, Striding Edge 8-7, Fowzia 7-12, Star of Iran 7-8, Gleaming 7-5.

Football At Parel

BEST BEAT BOMBAY AMATEURS 3-0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BEST translated three of their chances into goals and triumphed by that margin against Bombay Amateurs in an evenly contested game at St. Xaviers College Ground in the Callan Cup Football Tournament.

Pimpalgaokar, Savant and Shivram scored the winners goal in order, The score at half time was 2-0.

The other results were as follows:

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE: General Motors 2 (Roberts and Baptista), Rainbow 'A' 1 (Michael).

HVM CUP: Rainbow 'B' 5 (Dhondoo 3, M. Bona, B. Harry), Mahim Young Boy's 2 (Santan 1, Sublia 1.)

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, June 24, (PTI): Following are the results of the First Division Football League match played here today.

Rajasthan 2 East Indian Railway 0

Mahomedan Sporting 3 Calcutta Football Club 1.

Aryans 2, Calcutta Garrison 0.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Sthalekar Takes 3 Wkts. For 1 Run

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cricket season in Bombay opened today. Due to dry weather a few matches were played and the results of which were as follows.

Fort Vijay Cricket Club drew with Wimco Sports Club at Azad Maidan.

Fort Vijay CC:— 141 for 5 wkts declared (S.P. Shah retired 51, R. G. Asher 24, S.S. Balgi not out 28, H. C. Lavana retired 19, Devdas 2 for 27, W. Braganza 1 for 7 runs).

Wimco SC.: 92 for 6 wkts. (Madon not out 37, C.S. Amin 22, S.S. Balji 3 for 14, R.G. Asher 1 for 4 runs, B.L. Ved 1 for 9 runs, M.L. Joshi 1 for 38).

Parsee Cyclists Sports Club defeated Bombay Municipality Sports Club by 4 wkts. and 18 runs at Azad Maidan.

Bombay Municipality S. C.:—112 runs for loss of 9 wkts. declared (H. K. Parulekar 50, D.Y. Dandekar 24, S.D. Aras 14, J. Doctor 5 for 36, B Govadia 2 for 27, M. Kheswalla 1 for 12, H. Dadachanji 1 for 15).

Parsee Cyclists Sports Club: 130 for 6 wkts. (J. Siganporia 35, H. Dadachanji not out 24, M. Kheswalla 15, S.A. Kolatkar 3 for 35, S.D. Aras 2 for 34, S.M. Mhatre 1 for 23)

John Bright Cricket Club beat Rallis India Sports Club by 2 wkts. and 88 runs at Azad Maidan.

Rallis India S.C.:—71 all out (Masurekar 22, Carvalho E.J. 18, D. B. Zack 5 for 25, Bhathena 4 for 18, Billimoria 1 for 2 runs).

John Bright C.C.:—159 for loss of 8 wkts. (D.B. Zack 36, Bhathena 17, Billimoria 14).

Canteen Stores Sports Club beat Heatly and Gresham Sports Club by 47 runs at Cross Maidan.

Canteen Stores S C.—99 all out (P.J. Rao 38, Karunakar 12, Hiralal Choksey 3 for 21, L. Pereira 3 for 12, B.N. Sthalekar 3 wkts for 1 run, T.C. Martin 1 for 33).

Heatly and Gresham S.C.— 52 all out (B.N. Sthalekar 16, Almeida 14, Karunakar 3 for 6 runs, Shetty 5 for 16).

BB and CI Railway Traffic Sports Club drew with General Electric Co. Sports Club at Cross Maidan.

BB and CI Rly. Traffic S. C.—169 for loss of 6 wkts. declared (Lachmandas 55, G Almeida 29, Shankarlal 24, G. Creado 3 for 39, N.D. Patel 2 for 26, D. Adhikari 1 for 31).

GEC. S. C.—126 for loss of 4 wkts. (N.D. Patel 53, E. D'Mello 63, Dharwadwar 1 for 8 runs, Subramanian 1 for 20, Lachmandas 1 for 27, Shankarlal 1 for 33)

Grahams Trading Co. Sports Club beat Cox and King's Sports Club by 42 runs at Oval.

Grahams Trading Co. S.C.— 90 for loss of 4 wkts. (M.K. Tantia not out 21, R.D. Hindlekar 16, M.M. Madholkar 15, J.K. Dubash 14, V.V. Dalvi 1 for 6, N.V. Divekar 1 for 14, P. Boywalla 1 for 7).

Cox and King's S. C.—48 all out (R. Umrigar 7, P. Boywalla 6, J.K. Dubash 6 for 12, D.R. Sethna 3 for 9, M.K. Tantia 1 for 6 runs).

National Bank of India Sports Club beat Scindia Sports Club by 60 runs at Oval.

National Bank of India S.C.—108 for loss of 6 wkts. declared (Mahadik 32, Khopkar 30, Naik not out 21, Omprakash 16, Hazare 4 for 44, Trivedi 2 for 21, Naik 2 for 23).

Scindia Sports Club—48 all out (D. B. Naik 12, Hazare 9, Omprakash 7 for 9 runs, Khopkar 2 for 16).

Kohinoor Mills Sports Club beat Burmah-Shell Sports Club by 4 wkts and 2 runs at Oval.

Burmah-Shell S.C.—118 for 8 wkts. declared (M.S. Edekar 41, L.A. Chavan 22, L. Fernandes 19, Waghela 1 for 16, M. Gonsolves 2 for 8 runs, R. L. Shastrabudhe 4 for 29).

Kohinoor Mills S.C.—126 for loss of 6 wkts. (K. Kenny 33, N. Mhatre 27, V.S. Kamli 20, A.J. Punwani 3 for 40, P.H. Punjabi 2 for 19, M.S. Mandrekar 1 for 8 runs).

West Indies Chalk Up 320 For 7 In Second Test

RAE'S BRILLIANT CENTURY

Effective Bowling By Newcomer Jenkins

LONDON, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): After laying the foundation of a good score, the West Indies batsmen faltered against the spin bowling of Jenkins after tea and allowed some of the initiative to slip from their grasp on the first day of the second test match against England at Lords.

DETAILS OF PLAY

West Indies had started attractively and aggressively up to tea. They were always seeking runs and played all bowlers confidently. Then an inspired spell by the Worcestershire legbreak bowler Jenkins had the batsmen puzzled and in seven overs he took three wickets at a personal cost of 27 runs. Before he claimed his first victim Jenkins had failed to intimidate the batsmen and had conceded 76 runs. But his successes took the score from 233 for three to 274 for six. Walcott and Gomez were at a loss as to how to play Jenkins, who varied flight, spin and pace deceptively and both were stumped by Evans when going down the wicket to well flighted legbreaks.

West Indies won the toss for the second test which opened here today and decided to bat first.

Weather conditions were fine and the wicket was good when England took the field without three of their original selections Trevor Bailey, Reg Simpson and Eric Hollies, all injured. Roly Jenkins had been nominated for Hollies, but no pace bowler was chosen to replace Bailey.

It was decided to play Gilbert Parkhouse for Simpson with Donald Kenyon as twelfth man.

The tourists injured players were fit apart from Hines Johnson who with Trestrail, Marshall and Williams, were omitted.

TEAMS WERE: ENGLAND:—Len Hutton, Bill Edrich, G.H.G. Doggart, Cyril Washbrook, Norman Yardley, Godfrey Evans, Roly Jenkins, Alec Bedser, J.H. Wardler, R. Berry and W.G.A. Parkhouse, with Donald Kenyon twelfth man.

WEST INDIES: John Goddard Robert Christiani, Gerry Gomez, Prior Jones, Alan Rae, Bonny Ramadhin, Jeff Stollmeyer, Alfred Valentine, Clyde Walcott, Everton Weekes, Frank Worrell with Lance Pierre as twelfth man.

The pitch looked in perfect condition after recent heavy rains when the Second Test Match between England and West Indies began at Lord's today.

The Lord's groundsman, Austin, Martin, said that yesterday's rain hardly affected the pitch and it was expected to be firm and true. Jonn Goddard, West Indies' Captain had no hesitation in batting first after winning the toss and his team waiting anxiously for tha decision game a cheer from the balcony when the result was known.

In warm sunshine the ground filled rapidly

The shirt-sleeved crowd sitting on the grass round the boundary were more than ten deep half hour before the start and there was every prospect of a full house.

The King arrived at ten minutes past eleven and at the same time the Gates were closed with an attendance of approximately 28,000. Outside thousands had to be turned away. Both teams were presented to the King on the field before the start. He shook hands with each player and had a special word with Parkhouse, the Glamorgan batsman making his Test debut.

Alan Rae received the first ball of the Match from Alec Bedser whose first over was a maiden. At the other end Bill Edrich also opened with a maiden to Jeff Stollmeyer.

Early signs were not encouraging for England. Neither Bedser nor Edrich was able to make the ball go through very quickly, and Stollmeyer and Rae encountered no trouble. Rae concentrated on playing his appointed role of sheet-anchor, but Stollmeyer wasted no opportunity of scoring, taking eight off Bedser in one over.

The pitch was so lifeless that Edrich began to experiment with full tossec and slow yorkers in an attempt to tempt the batsmen but hey treated him in workmanlike fashion.

At 22, Jenkins came on for Bedser who took over from Edrich after a few overs at the other end.

Wardle, the Yorkshire slow left-hander, came on at 37 and with his first ball in Test crickete in England had Stollmeyer leg before.

Wardle sent down a flighted good length ball to which Stollmeyer walked across in his customary method and was hit on the pad straight in front of the wicket. Wardle appeale dloudly and umpire Dai Davies gave the verdict instantly.

It was his first Test wicket for in the Fourth Test in the West Indies in 1947-48 at Jamaica he took none.

The King lft Lord's after a stay of an hour and half.

Worrell started hitting from the first ball and in twenty minutes caught up his partner Rae at eighteen. Jenkins was not so consistent as usual but Wardle did good work at the other end before being replaced by Bedser at 58.

Dark clouds rolled across with a distinct threat of rain.

The light became poor, but Worrell continued to be aggressive and even grew bolder, in spite of difficulties of following the flight of the ball against the dark pavilion background, he shot Bedser straight for four and chopped him for another in the same over.

More fine fielding this time by Washbrook at cover stopped another fierce Worrell hit.

He punched four off Jenkins and in the same over danced down the pitch and cracked a full toss for his seventh boundary.

The batsmen were in complete control and even the last over before lunch did not disturb them. Rae drove Jenkins for four to send up the hundred and the interval arrived with the total 102 for one, Worrell having made 44 in 55 minutes and Rae 33 in two hours.

Although the skies were dark no rain fell during Lunch, but immediately on the resumption a sharp shower made the turf slippery. Yardley made a series of rapid bowling changes at the Nursery End, Berry, Jenkins, and Bedser each bowling an over in turn. Jenkins was punished for three boundaries by Rae in one over.

Worrell reached a capital fifty out of 85 in 75 minutes. Rae was then three short of his fifty but two hours later he swept Wardle for a four, bringing him fiftyone out of 126. He had hit eight fours and Worrell seven.

Worrell did not stay much longer but the manner of his dismissal provided England with a big stroke of luck. He shaped to make a mighty hit at an overpitched ball outside his left stump but mssed. The ball struck his right foot and ricochetted on to the leg stump with sufficient strength to cause one bail to drop.

Everton Weekes the record breaker was soon on the attack. Wardle particularly came in for heavy punishment conceding 12 runs in one over.

At 178 when the new ball was due Yardley went on to bowl for the first time in his Test Cricket since the match against Australia at the Oval in 1948.

Yardley was also treated with something approaching disdain by the run-hungry Weekes. So rapidly did the runs come that the West Indies total increased by 101 in the first 72 minutes after lunch.

Weekes reached his 50 in as many minutes, hitting nine fours.

Bedser took the new ball at 215 and he and Edrich at the other end. Each bowled maiden overs.

Weekes went on quietly while the shine remained but soon resumed his enterprising methods.

When Rae was 79 and the total 226 he edged Bedser to second slip where Doggard, usually such a brilliant fieldsman and safe catcher, let the ball drop from his grasp. The ball travelled at suitable height and at no great speed. It was in fact a "dolly" catch.

Next over Weekes sent the partnership past one hundred in 80 minutes.

At 233 Bedser surprisingly got through Weekes' defence. The ball pitched on a good length and whipped back beating the bat and hitting the middle stump. Weekes made 63 out of 105 in 90 minutes with ten fours. He had not really been comfortable since England took the new ball. Walcott stayed with Rae until tea.

Christiani and his captain Goddard came together at 20 minutes past five and batted with the object of staying together but 65 minutes later—five minutes before the close—Wardle was recalled and with his third ball bowled Goddard.

Even though he had been given half an hour's rest after a spell of two hours five minutes in which he bowled 17 overs for 22 runs Bedser returned for the last fling but he could not shake Christiani out of his stride.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Rae c and b Jenkins	106
Stollmeyer l.b.w. Wardle	20
Worrell b Bedser	52
Weekes b Bedser	63
Walcott st Evans b Jenkins	14
Gomez st Evans b Jenkins	1
Christiani not-out	33
Goddard b Wardle	14
Jones not out	0
Extras	17
Total (for 7 wkts.)	320

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	38	12	60	2
Edrich	16	4	30	0
Jenkins	34	6	110	3
Wardle	17	6	46	2
Berry	19	7	45	0
Yardley	4	1	12	0

KARNATAK FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three matches were decided at Oval this evening of the Karnatak Football League. In early game between Vidyadaini S.C. and Vijaya F.C. a walk-over has been given to the latter since the former has not turned up. Early at Brabourne Stadium Satya Vijaya defeated Bombay Fort F. C. by 4 goals to nil of the same league.

The following are the other results Mogaveera Sport Club 1 goal (N G. Kotian), Kanara Young Boys 1 goal (G.C. Kotian). Students Un 2 goals (S.J. Suvarna and Ramchander) Karnatak S.C. 0, Satya Vijaya 4 goals (Murthi 2 Bhoja and S.D. Kunder) Bombay Fort 0

HYDERABAD POLICE WIN STAFFORD CUP

BANGALORE June 24 (PTI): Hyderabad City Police won the covetted Stafford Challenge Cup Football Tournament today beating the state league champions, Binny Mills, by one goal to nil in the final played at the Olympic Stadium Ground's centre forward Moin scored the only goal of the match.

BROMWICH BEATS LARSEN

Men's Singles Title For Australian

LONDON, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): John Bromwich, Australian Davis Cup player, won the men's singles title in the London Grass Courts Lawn Tennis Championships at the Queens Club today when he beat Art Larsen, of the United States, by 6-2, 6-4 in the final.

The match produced rich class tennis, the exchanges being full of guile and variation of pace.

The Australian played the more accurate tennis, placing the ball meticulously and was within inches of the line with his drives. Art Larsen on the other hand was inclined to make mistakes especially in the mid-court.

The Women's Single's Final between the two United States Wightman Cup players resulted in a victory for Miss Dories Hart over Mrs. Margaret Du Pont by 4-6, 6-4, 6-4

In this keenly contested match Miss Hart gradually wore down her opponent with powerful shots. By her victory today over the American Champion Miss Hart must have established herself favourite for Wimbledon because in the semi-finals yesterday she defeated Miss Louis Brough, the Wimbledon Champion.

BRILLIANT UNBEATEN CENTURY BY COLAH

Several Fine Performances In Gymkhanas Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the Kennedy Sea-Face P. J. Hindu Gymkhana playing their opening cricket match of the season against Bank of India Sports Club piled up a total of 231 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. K. M. Bhatia retired after scoring 56 good runs; while N. Apte and V. V. Nadkarni contributed 48 and 44 runs respectively. S. L. Patil carried his bat for 36 runs when the innings were declared.

In reply Bank of India Sports Club made 147 for 7 wickets at the close of play. Principal scorers were K. H. Ingle 60 retired, J. Mehta 26, N. Wagh 26, and Y. Mahtre 25.

The match was drawn; and the scores were as follows:

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA DREW WITH BANK OF INDIA SPORTS CLUB AT THE KENNEDY SEA-FACE.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana: 231 for loss of 6 wickets. (K. M. Bhatia 56 retired, N. Apte 48, V. V. Nadkarni 44, S. L. Patil not out 36; N. B. Wagh 2 for 50).

Bank of India S. C.: 147 for 7 wickets, (K. H. Ingle 60 retired, J. Mehta 26, N. Wagh 26, Y. Mhatre 25).

In the other match between Parsee Gymkhana and Crescent Cricket Club, the result was the same—match was drawn.

Parsee Gymkhana, on their ground, collected 189 for the loss of their four batsmen. N. H. Kolah remained not-out with his brilliant unbeaten century and he was responsible for this total.

Going in to bat Cresent Cricket Club were able to put 168 runs on the board for their 7 wickets. Dixit hit up 61 runs and Dighe scored 21 while Tindle remained not-out with 26 to his credit at the close of play.

The match was drawn; and the final scores were:

PARSEE GYMKHANA DREW WITH CRESENT CRICKET CLUB AT THE KENNEDY SEA-FACE.

Parsee Gymkhana: 189 for 4 wickets. (N. H. Colah 100 not-out, Tindle 2 for 32).

Cresent Cricket Club: 168 for the loss of 7 wickets. (Dixit 61, Dighe 21, Tindle not-out 26, N. Mistry 3 for 13).

In the third match between Police Sports Club and Wellington Cricket Club at the Kennedy Sea-Face, the latter registered a victory by defeating the former by 5 wickets and 21 runs.

Batting first Police S. C. were all out for 94 runs. J. C. Roach came to his side's rescue and scored a brilliant 46. B. Irani, Unwalla and Sanjana shared the bowling honours for the winners—each of them taking 3 wickets for 15, 31 and 8 runs respectively.

Wellington Cricket Club in their turn scored 115 runs for 5 wickets. R. F. Mehta remained unbeaten with 57 runs while B. R. Irani's contribution was 23. B. P. Khanna and Temker captured 2 wickets each for 30 and 33 runs respectively for Police.

FINAL ELECTORAL ROLLS BY JANUARY 1951

Chief Commissioner Sen On His Independent Status

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. Sen, India's Chief Election Commissioner, said here today that the publication of the final electoral rolls would be possible by January 1951, judged from the progress of election work in the various States.

An informal publication of the rolls would be made some time in September next and would be exhibited prominently in every village and taluka, he added. The final rolls would be prepared only after going through complaints from the public and proper scrutiny.

The Commissioner, who was addressing a press conference at the Secretariat, estimated the total number of votes in India to be 170 million. This figure would be increased by about five per cent as the qualifying date has been extended from January 1, 1949 to March 1, 1950.

FOR REFUGEES

Mr. Sen said that with regard to refugees, residential qualification would be waived. All displaced persons who had arrived in India before July 25, 1949, would be entitled to exercise their franchise, he stated.

Mr. Sen pointed out that the appointment of an independent Delimitation Commission, as suggested by Mr. N. M. Joshi, was beyond the scope of his office. He made it clear that he was not bound by the advice of the Delimitation Advisory Committees, which have been just set up in the States

He furthre stated that he has got an independent status as the Election Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, was not dependent on State Governments' in his work.

He personally felt the use of radio, press, posters and publicity vans would be helpful in making the illiterate adult election-conscious.

Mr. P. S. Subramanyam, Secretary to the Election Commission, was also present at the conference. Mr. Sen is leaving for Madras tomorrow morning.

They Are Not Citizens Of India Yet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All children born in India after January 26, 1950, the day when the Constitution of the country came into force, will not enjoy the rights of Indian citizenship technically, until a new Citizenship Act was passed by the Parliament. This was one of the interesting revelations made by Mr. S. Sen, India's Chief Election Commissioner, at his press conference today

Truman Optimistic

PERMANENT PEACE DESPITE CONFLICTS

BALTIMORE, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman said here today that he believed in the prospects of permanent peace despite the "conflict which shakes the world."

He also said that he was confident the American economy would continue to grow and expand so that it would do its part in maintaining peace.

However, Mr. Truman added, such economic progress required faith on the part of the nation's people. If they looked for the worst, he said, the worst would come.

The President was on his way to his home in Missouri. He stopped at Baltimore to dedicate the New Friendship International airport to the cause of peace and to the economic development of the United States.

In his prepared address at the airport, Mr. Truman said: "Our greatest strength, in the conflict which shakes the world is, our ability to show that democracy can solve the problems of the people, and provide them with greater opportunities and fuller lives."

U.S. BOMBER CRASHES INTO SEA NEAR GAUM

6 Survivors Picked Up By Rescue Ship

TOKYO, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): A rescue ship today picked up six uninjured survivors from an American superfortress which crashed into the sea yesterday when returning to Guam from a practice bombing. Three more survivors have been seen on rafts from air but two of the crew are so far unaccounted for.

'LIBERATION' OF TIBET NOT FAR OFF

Red Chinese Leader At People's Political Conference

HONGKONG, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): THE "liberation" of Tibet was not far off Hsi Jao Chia Tso, Vice-Chairman of the Chinghai Province People's Government, announced, according to Peking radio.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Committee o fthe People's Political Conference, Hsi Jao Chia Tso said British and American imperialists had long been harbouring means to invade Tibet but Tibet was an inseparable part of China, and Tibetans had aright to ask other fraternal nationalities to help them liberate themselves from imperialistic agression.

MAO'S STAND

Mao-Tse-Tung, the Chinese president, said, "Internally we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, various peoples democracies, and all peaceful and democratic forces throughout the world for our great aim. There cannot be the slightest indecision or wavering on this question.

At the same conference according to Peking radio, the Governor of Sinkiang province asked the Central People's Government to "take effective measures to deal wit hthe consulates of America and other imperialistic powers in Sinkiang".

He said these consulates supported the Kuomintang reactionaries and obstructed friendship between the people of Sinkiang and their Soviet ally.

SMUTS COMFORTABLE

PRETORIA, June 24, (PTI-Reuter): General Smuts seriously ill at his farm here was comfortable this morning after a satisfactory night, it was announced today. He is taking nourishment well and is maintaining his strength, the bulletin added.

Investments In Colonies

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LONDON, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): The United States State Department today announced the start of talks on July 5 between Britain and America on the attitude of the two Governments to colonial questions. The talks will take place in Washington.

ccording to ausually wellinformed source the talks may also cover the question of American capital investment in the British Colonial Empire.

The British delegations to the talks will be headedby Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador in Washington.

Experts from the colonial office in London will go specially to Washington for the discussion.

Queen Mary's House-Keeper Stabbed

LONDON, June 24 (PTI-Reuter) Queen Mary's sixty-year-old housekeeper Mrs. Knight was stabbed by a man she found climbing through a window at Marborough House early today.

Mrs. Ralph, the assistant housekeeper, was also hurt and both women were treated at St. Goeroge's hospital. The women were found hurt by police after a man had been reported on the roof

Nine of the Queen Mother's valuables had been taken. Two guards sentries in busbies and scarlet were on duty at the gate and patrolling the gardens, but the man avoided them. Later a man was held for questioning by the police.

R. N. FRIGATE FIRES ON K.M.T. PLANES

HONGKONG, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Royal Navy frigate 'Hart' fired on three Nationalist planes which yesterday bombed and machine-gunned the beached British freighter "Anhui" near Swatow.

This announcement today followed a Nationalist statement yesterday that a gun boat inside Chinese territorial waters had fired on three mosquito planes when attacking an unidentified freighter beached off the river at Swatow.

Also attacked was the salvage tug "Frosty Moller," which returned here today for more men and equipment. No one was hurt.

RED CHINA'S EMBLEM

LONDON, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): A national emblem for Communist China proposed today is a circle showing the national flag, with Peking's "Gate of Heavenly Peace" superimposed on it, and a cog wheel representing the workers and ears of wheat and rice symbolising the peasants, according to the Communist New China News Agency.

Serious Car Accident

KANPUR, June 24 (PTI): A village patwari was killed and five others, including Mr. Wahajul Haq, land reforms officer of Kanpur District, and Mr. Brij Behari Mehrotra, Vice-President of the District Congress Committee, were seriously injured in a motor accident about fifteen miles from here today.

BIG JUMP IN U. P. POPULATION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

According to one estimate the population of Uttar Pradesh will go up from 56,346,000 in 1941 to 62,160,000 in 1951.

TOUCHING SCENE AT JAKARTA

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru bids farewell to President Soekarno of Indonesia at Jakarta airfield.

NEHRU TACKLES 'HOME PROBLEMS'

Issue Of Bengals' Minorities Faces Prime Minister

WORKING OF DELHI PACT WILL BENEFIT BOTH HINDUS AND MUSLIMS, HE SAYS

CALCUTTA, June 24 (PTI).

SOON after his arrival here this morning from his tour of Indonesia, Malaya and Burma, Prime Minister Nehru came to grips with the "problems of the home" as he described them.

He had long discussions with the Ministers for Minorities of India and Pakistan, Mr. C.C. Biswas and Dr. A. M. Malik, the West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B.C. Roy. He also received Mrs. Renuka Ray, M.P., Honorary Regional Adviser to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, and Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C.

Mr. Biswas has, it is learnt, submitted a report to the Prime Minister incorporating his impressions of the working of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement. The memorandum is also reported to have recommended certain steps for the better and smooth working of the agreement.

Earlier, Mr. S. M. Ghosh, President of the West Bengal P.C.C., called on Pandit Nehru and discussed with him the question of rehabilitating East Bengal refugees.

Speaking at a reception given in his honour by the Muslim citizens of West Bengal in the evening, Pandit Nehru declared that the Delhi Pact on Minorities was entered into because they thought "it is in the best interests of our people and our country.

Though the Pact had not so far produced all that was expected of it, he said, he had no hesitation in saying that th eresults on the whole had been good.

HONOUR THE PACT

Pandit Nehru said that they would honour the Pact and would persuade others to do so. He added that no nation could progress if it did not proceed along the right path. He therefore, advised the people to follow the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi

(Continued on page 19)

BIDAULT TENDERS RESIGNATION

PARIS, June 24 (PTI-Reuter):—France's eleventh Government since the liberation fell today on a confidence vote demanded by Premier Bidault's nine-month old mixed Republican-Radical Cabinet.

Centre and right-wing deputies, some of whom disapproved of Foreign Minister Schuman's coal and steel merger plan, voted with the Communists, Socialists and Gaullists to bring the Cabinet down by 352 votes to 232.

RESIGNATION

After handing the resignation of his Cabinet to the President of the Republic in the presence of all his Ministers, Prime Minister Bidault had a long private conversation with M. Vincent Auriol.

NOT TILL MONDAY

It was not expected here that President Auriol would nominate a Prime Minister-designate, whose task it would be to try and form a new Cabinet before Monday.

GHETTO BILL BECOMES LAW

CAPETOWN, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): Government supporters cheered as the Minister of Justice, Mr. Charles Ewart, told the Parliament today that the acting Governor-General had approved the Bill to classify all South Africans into three racial groups and to issue registration cards to all adults.

The Bill officially titled the Population Registration Bill now becomes law.

The acting Governor-General is Chief Justice E. Watermeyer.

Mahatab Working On A New Plan

NEW DELHI, June 24 (PTI): The Industry and Supply Ministry of the Government of India, it is learnt, is working on a plan for co-ordination of the management of the state owned industries run by different ministries.

The Industry Minister, Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, is reported to be actively engaged at present in drawing up plans designed to build up a separate cadre of services for industries. These industries are likely to be placed in charge of a statutory corporation, butpersonnel for running them will, according to the plan, have to be drawn from the special cadre now proposed to be set up.

It is stated that recruitment and rules of services for this special cadre will be totally different from those of other Government services.

Meanwhile, the Minister is stated to have undertaken reorganization of the administration of various branches in his ministry itself and a prominent place has been assigned to the development of cottage industries in the new scheme.

Under the new arrangement, the cottage industries section will be brought directly under the control of the Government. A small executive committee is proposed to be set up, charged with full powers to execute programmes.

Madhya Bharat Cabinet Reshuffle

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, June 24.

Mr. Neelkhant Dravid from here and Dr. Premsingh Rathor (Ratlam) are likely to succeed Development Minister Mr. Rameshwar Dayal Tolia and Mr. Raghunandan Sharan Sharma, the Health Minister.

Mr. Tolia has already left the Cabinet while Mr. Sharma is expected to resign shortly.

P. W. D. Minister Shyamlal Pandya is also reported to be resigning, but his successor has not yet been selected.

Reshuffle expected to be announced before expiby of this month.

Chief Minister Gopi Krishna Vijayvargiya has meanwsile issued a statement appreciating services of Rameshwar Dayal Tolia.

Rain Floods Calcutta Streets

CALCUTTA, June 24 (PTI): Calcutta had its first heaviest shower of the monsoon today when 2.35 inches of rainfall was recorded during the past 24 hours ending 5-30 p.m. Some of the lowlying streets of the city were flowded. Traffic in some areas remained dislocated for several sours.

FOUR KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

CLITHEROE (Lancashire), June 24. (PTI-Reuter): Four people were killed when a civil airgraft crashed near here today on a flight from West Hartlepool to Blackpool.

The plane crashed in Lonely Moorland country near the Lancashire and Yorkshire border.

BURMA GOVERNMENT TROOPS' SUCCESS

RANGOON, June 24, (PTI): Village Taungdwaingyi in Magwe district has been reoccupied by Government forces, it was officially stated here.

U. P. MINISTER PULLS UP VANASPATI MANUFACTURERS

LUCKNOW, June 24 (PTI).

MR. C. B. GUPTA, Minister for Civil Supplies and Health, U.P., has asked the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association of India to stop publishing advertisements which create an impression that "he is in favour of hydrogenated vegetable oil."

The minister in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Association, released here today, says: "In the advertisement of the Association extracts from my speech delivered in the U.P. Legislative Assembly while piloting pure food bill have been but in such a way as if I am in favour of hydrogenated vegetable oil."

"I am sure this speech of mine as a whole does not give any such impression as has been displayed in the advertisement to support Vanaspati's cause. I hope you will please stop publishing this sort of advertisements any further."

HALF FOR HINDI

Opening session of the Paschim Bharat Rashtra Bhasha Sammelan at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, under the presidentship of Sri G. V. Mavlankar. Picture shows Mr. D. V. Potdar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, making the opening speech.

No English At Cost Of Hindi

MORARJI ON INDIA'S 'LINGUA FRANCA'

Assurance Of Full Growth To Regional Languages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"IT is time we stopped quarrelling over the issue of national language and accepted Hindi as our "rashtrabhasha", declared Shri Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay.

He was speaking at the "Western India Rashtrabhasha Sammelan" at 'Kitte Bhandari Hall', Dadar, this evening, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of Indian Parliament, presided.

It was only in this country, Shri Morarji continued, that such squabbles over a vital issue of the national language could take place. He could not imagine it in any other country.

Indians, he added, lacked the spirit of patriotism because they had no national language. Now that independence had been achieved they should eschew internal conflicts and accept Hindi as their language. He made an appeal to propagate Hindi.

"We have no quarrel with the English language," he remarked, "but it cannot occupy the place of the national language." It was true that English was an international language but it should not be taught at the cost of Hindi.

Finally he discounted the fear expressed in some quarters that the regional languages would suffer a setback because of Hindi. He concluded that each had to gain from the other and therefore Hindi and regional languages should work in co-operation.

CULTURAL UNITY

Earlier Shri G. V. Mavlankar warned the people that the cultural unity of India was likely to be endangered gravely unless the apparently diverse strands could be cohered into by the unifying force of a common language.

Stressing that Hindi alone could take this place as it was the most widely spoken language in this country, Shri Mavlankar added that no other regional language could come anywhere near it on this test.

"There would be no unity in this country, he observed, unless and until all the people decide to learn Hindi."

PLACE OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES

Encouragement of Hindi did not mean that the regional language should be neglected because the latter too had its place in the life of the people.

Turning to English he said that undoubtedly it was a great language. They had been in contact with it for the last 150 years and hence it could not be easily forgotten or given up. Yet it should not claim precedence over Hindi which was the rashtrabhasa."

Shri D. N. Poddar, President of the Maharashtra Rashtrabhasha Sabha urged the need for a common medium of expression as the country had been unified and brought together as never before in its history not only politically but also because of the progress of civilisation with its network of communications, press and radio.

4 SUGGESTIONS

He made four suggestions for achieving the ideal Hindi as the rashtrabhasha of India.

Firstly, he stated that "Bhashanter Graha" should be opened where all the different languages of India could be learnt under expert guidance.

Secondly, an experimental Hindi vocabulary for all foreign words should be created. By and by the unusual and even out-of-the-way words would come to be used as the common ones.

Thirdly, there should be compulsory teaching of the national and regional languages.

Lastly wherever there was only one language, efforts should be made to give a rudimentary or working knowledge of other neighbouring languages.

'SANADS' FOR TREE-PLANTERS

AHMEDABAD, June 24 (PTI): To encourage tree planting on a wide scale in the State, the Government of Bombay have decided to pass 'Sanads' conferring the right to take fruits of trees planted by private individuals on Government lands.

Circulars to this effect are being circulated to district and other officers.

MASS EDUCATION ESSENTIAL

Azad Wants Indians To Work To A Goal

SRINAGAR, June 24 (PTI).

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, Education Minister, Government of India, said here yesterday that the problem of Kashmir could be tackled by her people only if they were well equipped mentally and intellectually, and for this, he said, mass education planned on the right lines was vital.

Maulana Azad, who was addressing a convocation at the Amarsingh College, appealed for "breadth of vision among the educated classes."

Maulana Azad mourned that after 150 years of British rule, only 15 per cent of the people were literate. Today, he said, the country must fix steadfastly upon a goal in education, plan its approach to it and set about achieving it with energy and determination.

RICH LEGACY

Though the educational set-up left behind by the British was unhealthful, the Education Minister said that Indians had inherited a rich legacy. Even the Greeks, he said, except in logic and astronomy, nowhere advanced so far as the Indians in the spheres of art, philosophy, religion and culture. The Indian mind was lofty, broad and profound in ancient days. Likewise, Islam taught breadth and tolerance and that truth is nobody's monopoly. Islam made no distinction between people. Maulana Azad was surprised to find narrow mindedness in India when Hindus and Muslims had such noble legacies of the past to their credit.

The Education Minister said that when the Muslim League raised its head in India some time back, it based its politics on religion. The League for all practical purposes did not now exist in India. But, he said, a section of the people were trying to follow in its footsteps. If the same prejudice and narrow outlook persisted in India, he continued, that would only lead to disaster.

TRIBUTE TO ABDULLAH

Maulana Azad emphasised that what was essential today was the right basis of education. There had to be a clean objective for the right form of education to evolve and mould the mind and intellect of the young generation. He congratulated Sheikh Abdullah and his Government for laying a sound foundation of the educational setup in the State. Mass primary education on a sound basis would alone help them in putting down bigotry, exclusiveness and other evils and this would enable them to build a noble edifice worthy of India's traditions.

BUILDING UP KASHMIR UNIVERSITY

Sheikh Abdullah, in his speech, said that the Educational Reorganization Committee set up by the Government had recommended abolition of denominational educational institutions, an anachronism in Kashmir, which was pledged to secularism.

The Kashmir Premier said that the Government had reserved extensive tracts of lands for the development of Kashmir University and they were awaiting an eminent architect from abroad to draw up designs for the University buildings and the construction of laboratories which would start next year. Sheikh Abdullah paid tributes to Maulana Azad for his contribution to India's freedom struggle and for his sober judgment.

NEW LIFE FOR REFUGEES

Rehabilitation Plans In West Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 24 (PTI): Four thousand displaced persons from East Bengal—agriculturists, weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, potters and prices—are being settled by Government in border areas in the Bongaon and Basirhat sub-divisions of the 24-Parganas in West Bengal.

Five self-sufficient colonies are being built in these areas. Initially, many of the displaced persons will be offered work in the excavation of tanks and canals and reconstruction of roads.

At the colony in Tangra Village, eight miles from Bongaon railway station, about 1,350 hutments have already been constructed and eighty tube wells sunk. Six hundred displaced families have so far been resettled. In the Tangra Colony, at Chandipur, in Basirhat Sub-division, 450 hutments have been constructed and 35 tube wells sunk. About 450 families are to be sent there in a day or two. This area is suitable for growing of pan leaves and a large number of "barui" families (grower of betel leaves) will be rehabilitated there.

The three other colonies at Jhaudanga, Kumerkhola and Helencha, within seven to ten miles of the border station of Bongaon, are expected to find accommodation fo rabout 22,000 displaced families shortly.

Government's original plan to resettle agriculturist families on vacated plots in those areas has been revised in view of the present flow of returning Muslims from East Pakistan.

SUVA (Fiji), June 24 (PTI-Reuter): Fiji which aimed at 40,000 sterling, raised over 62,000 sterling in its war memorial anti-tuberculosis appeal, according to final official figures released today. To this is added a Government contribution of 20,000 sterling.

GANDHIJI'S BASIC EDUCATION SUITABLE FOR RHODESIA

African Leader's Tribute: Plea For Cultural Contacts

BOMBAY, June 24.

Mr. Godwyn Lewanika, prominent African scholar and President of the African Congress of Northern Rhodesia, on comletion of his two-month study tour of India, left for London this week-end.

In a talk from AIR Bombay today, Mr. Lewanika, a brother of the King of Barotseland in Northern Rhodesia, paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Indian Nation and founder of the basic educational system combining knowledge with self-reliance. Such useful trades included in educational curriculum would be ideal for Northern Rhodesia, he emphasised.

BASIC EDUCATION

Describing how during his two-month stay in India he had opportunities of meeting people from all walks of life and how he had studied the working of the various cultural and educational institutions, Mr. Lewanika said he was carrying with him very deep impressions of the useful work being done in children's basic schools, women's homes and village industrial centres. This kind of basic education, he added, would be most suitable to Africans in order to become educated and self-supporting.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Many North Rhodesian Africans, Mr. Lewanika continued, were willing to come to India if more scholarships could spontaneously be awarded to them. The people in his country were still poor and backward, without sufficient funds to pay for their passages to other countries. His people would be glad to receive Indian students desiring to study their culture, he added.

He expressed a desire to revisit India in some near future and said that he felt very proud for the kind words that many Indians had spoken to him about his country and his people. A Christian scholar of repute in his country, to whom goes the credit of translating the Bible in his language, Mr. Lewanika is visiting Britain prior to his return home.

Godwyn Lewanika

African Leader's Goodwill Mission

Mr. Godwin A. Mbikusita Lewanika, President of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, who had been on a goodwill mission to India, left for England on Thursday, June 22, by the ss "Himalaya." On the eve of his departure, the African leader said, in a statement, that he was leaving the country deeply impressed by the hospitality he received from the Government and the people of India.

MOMENTOUS ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN MADHYA PRADESH

JUDICIARY TO BE INDEPENDENT OF EXECUTIVE UPTO JANAPAD LEVEL

NAGPUR, June 24 (UPI).

A momentous measure of administrative reform will come into force in this state on July 1 next when the first stage in the separation of the judiciary from the executive will be introduced.

The first important step is being taken on July 1 next by appointing a class of judicial officers called judge-magistrates at the Janapad headquarters who will be entirely independent of executive duties, and will be entrusted with the trial of all first-class cases under the Indian Penal Code, appeals from lower magistrates, revisions under Sections 435, 436, 437 and 438 Cr.P.C., charge-sheets, bail and renewal applications and summary trials under Section 260 Cr.P.C These officers will be directly subordinate to the District Magistrates and will not be under the control of the Chief Executive Officer or any other executive officer and will function as purely judicial officers.

In order to save public inconvenience Government have further directed that the available senior naib-tahsildars, exercising first class magisterial powers, should be posted at tahsil headquarters exclusively for judicial work. Government were also consulting the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur to see whether the Civil Judges may be allotted criminal work and the Judge Magistrates civil work. There will be one judicial officer in each janapad who will be wholly independent of executive interference and will not be concerned with the disposal of any work of an executive nature.

The magistrates on the executive side, such as, naib-tahsildars, tahsildars, etc., will continue to do revenue work, exercise powers for the preservation of law and order and prevention of nuisances.

Thus, the first stage in this historic reform amounts to the separation of the two functions at the janapad level in regard to first class cases.

Plan To Prevent Rly. Sabotage

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The U. P. Government is going to enforce what can be called the village responsibility scheme to prevent railway accidents due to sabotage.

The main feature of this scheme which is under consideration is, that each village should take responsibility for patrolling railway-track within its boundaries between sunset and sunrise. This may involve patrolling eight or nine or even more miles track. A village will select people to patrol the line

BOMBAY BULLION ASSOCIATION

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Association by a resolution today has rescinded the appointment of Mr. Mangulal Trikamlal as its Chairman and has appointed Mr. Prabhashankar Sukla as the chairman and Mr. Mangaldas Kalidas Choksey as the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors for the residue of the current year until fresh election of Directors takes place.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES: Shrimati Prema Devi (Ramayani of Punjab. She is delivering religious lectures on Ramayan daily from 7 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. at Madhav Bagh.

TREE PLANTING WEEK

B. P. C. C. Appeal

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following appeal in connection with the Tree Planting drive launched by the Government of India:—

The Government of India have decided to observe the "Vana Mahotsav" from July 1 to 7 throughout the country. So far as the City of Bombay is concerned, we appreciate that there is very little scope for planting trees. However, it would be our duty to participate in this drive and utilise whatever little place that we can for this purpose. The Suburban District now known as Greater Bombay, will of course, have ample space where trees could be planted. Considering the suitability of climate, land, etc., we feel that Bombay could very well plant cocoanut trees on its coastal belt and its suburban area. The B.P.C.C., in co-operation with the Directorate of Parks and Gardens will, carry out its programme in connection with the "Vana Mahotsav". Arrangements are being made to make seedlings and plants available at the Congress House and at the offices of all District Congress Committees.

STAMPS PURCHASED IN WEST PAKISTAN

Arrangements For Refund

The Government of Bombay has agreed to the proposal of the Government of India to grant refund of the unused non-judicial stamps purchased in West Pakistan by non-Muslim evacuee residents of the respective districts but not utilised by them on account of their sudden emigration to the Indian Union. Applications for refund of such stamps should be made to the Collectors of districts, in which the claimants are residing, by September 30 next. No application submitted after that date will be entertained.

If the person was a licensed vendor of stamps in West Pakistan the Collector may, if he thinks fit make the payment of the sum actually paid by him without any deduction.

PAK TRADE MISSION VISIT E. PUNJAB

Syndicate To Solve Devaluation Difficulties

JULLUNDUR, June 24 (PTI): The Pakistan Goodwill Trade Mission, which arrived here this morning from Amritsar, spent a busy day today attending social functions arranged in their honour and interviewing representatives of local trade and industry.

At two functions the leader of the mission, Sheikh Abdur Mallik, president of the Punjab Traders' Federation, spoke on the need for better relations between the two Punjabs.

To improve trade between the two Punjabs, the secretary of the mission, Mr. M. K. Mir, suggested the formation of a syndicate of traders for solving problems arising out of the devaluation of India's currency. Mr. Mir also advocated the establishment of an arbitration board to decide any dispute arising out of the exchange of trade.

The local traders urged the two governments to abolish the permit system operating in the two Punjabs for exchange of goods.

The mission left for Simla tonight.

EXPORT TRADE FALLS

CALCUTTA, June 24 (PTI): There has been a "progressive fall" in the export trade from India to East Pakistan, during the last fortnight, it was learnt on enquiry at Sealdah Station today.

It is stated that the customs permit cards, which usually numbered about 50 daily, have come down to 35 and that "there is a tendency to a further fall". The situation is attributed to the unwillingness on the part of the traders to risk their commodities in view of exchange difficulties.

On the import side, the flow although at a low level, has been maintained, and about 250 maunds of fish, both salted and unsalted, arrived here yesterday.

SITUATION IMPROVES

NEW DELHI, June 24 (UPI): The Nehru-Liaquat Agreement has certainly helped to create a fund of goodwill towards India in West Pakistan and there is little doubt that the Pakistanis generally are eager to implement it, writes the U.P.I. special correspondent, who has just returned to Delhi after completing a 17-day extensive tour of West Pakistan.

The correspondent, who met a fairly representative cross-section of the people there, including officials, pollocal leader aywhere in the mofussil, commoners, journalists, students, traders and others, found an avowed determination amongst them to perpetuate the spirit of friendliness generated by the pact.

While on behalf of the Government, categorical assurances were given in this regard by the Governor-General, the Minister for Interior, the Foreign Minister, Governors of the Punjab and the NWFP, the Frontier Premier and others, more reassuring was the attitude of the Muslim League, which, despite its internal squabbles and intrigues, continues to wield tremendous influence over the masses.

Every League leader from its Chief, Chaudhri Khaliqu-ul-Zaman, to a local leader anywhere in the moffusil, was full of faith in the pact and averred that the salvation of the two countries lay only in making a success of the agreement.

The most rerereshing thing, of course, was th edemonstration of the common man's support of the Pact. In Multan, Gujranwala Jarnawal, Hyderabad (Sind), Bahawalpur and Karachi, the correspondent was present at public meetings of record gathering held under the auspices of the local branches of the Muslim League to signify their whole-hearted support of the Pact. Even harsh words said at many places regarding their past activities were not only tolerated by the Pakistanis but in certain cases also acknowledged to be true.

REFUGEES

About fifteen hundred East Begnal refugees arrived in Calcutta today from Chittagong (East Pakistan) by S. S. "Jalagopal".

The ship, which came from Rangoon via Chittagong port, also carried some refugees from the disturbed areas in Burma.

MUSLIMS RETURN HOME

DACCA, June 24 (UPI).

It is learnt that nine thousand Muslims, who had left homes in Dharmanagar in Tripura state and stayed in Sylhet during the recent disturbances, have gone back to their homes.

This is said to be the first large batch of Muslim refugees to have left for their homes in Indian Union under official arrangements made on both sides.-

THEY WANT TO RETURN HOME

SUKKUR, June 23 (PTI): When the Sind Premier, Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, visited the Shikarpur refugee camp recently about a hundred refugees implored him to be repatriated to India.

A fraction of the new arrivals are artisans from Aligargh and Mordabad who have opened a centre of morabodi brassware and Aligargh locksmithy, but most of them are still unsettled.

FILM DISTRUBUTORS MAY VISIT INDIA

KARACHI, (UPI): There is a possibility of representatives of film exhibitors in Pakistan visiting India in the near future to dscuss with the Indian producers and distributors convenient arrangements for the import of Indian films and the mode of payment.

A prominent Karachi exhibitor told the United Press today that Pakistan exhibitors and their counterparts in India were finding the present arrangements not too convenient.

Indian and Pakistan film representatives will try to work out an arrangement which will permit the flow of films between the two countries.

Rajasthan's Bit For Harijans

JAIPUR, June 24 (UPI): The Rajasthan Harijan Mandal has decided to open five hostels for Harijans in the five divisions of Rajasthan as part of its programme to provide greater educational facilities to Harijan students.

The Mandal spent Rs. 76,546 on Harijan welfare during the three months ending in March last.

INFORMATION CENTRE ABROAD

Norwegian Journalist's Suggestion

BOMBAY, Friday: Mr. Baard Krouguig, an eminent Norwegian journalist, now touring India, has emphasised the need for the establishment of well-organised information centres by India in foreign countries.

Mr. Krouguig told pressmen here today that what little the Norwegians knew about India was not through Indians, but through articles and books written by non-Indian writers. Now that India was free and easily the most stable and strongest country in Aisa, it was imperative that the outside world, specially the western world, knew her "more closely".

Mr. Baard Krogvig, the Norwegian Journalist with city pressmen.

Jap Cabinet Reshuffle

TOKYO, June 24, (PTI-Reuter): Japanese press today reported that a big Cabinet reshuffle involving eight Ministers was expected withhin the next two weeks.

The departments likely to be affected are: International Trade and Industry, Economic Stabilisation Board, Agriculture, Forestry, Telecommunications and Postal Services, Transportation and Labour.

Two Ministers without fortfolio are also expected to be involved.

The present Japanese Cabinet comprises 18 members of the Democratic Liberal Party, two Democrats and one Green Party.

FIGHT FOR CYPRUS

Government Ban To Be Defied

ATHENS, June 24, (PTI-Reuter): The "struggle for cyprus" Committee announced today that it would defy a Government ban and hold a mass meeting on July 6 to demand union with Cyprus.

The Populist Party opposition leader M Constantin Tsaldaris described the Government ban today as an "undemocratic measure" and said it had been a shock to greek opinion.

REVISED DRAFT OF SCHUMAN PLAN

PARIS, June 24, (PTI-Reuter): The French working draft for the Schuman Plan revised by suggestions made by delegations to the Coal and Steel Pool Conference here was presented today to the representatives of Italy, West Germany, Belgium Holland and Luxembourg.

The delegates of the sixpowers were to meet later today and then they are expectd to return to their Governments to report on the French "Blueprint".

The Postmaster General's Office Association

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Postmaster-General's Office Staff Association, Bombay, was held on Saturday under the presidentship of Shri Sushil Kavalekar to consider the ways and means to implement the resolution passed at the All-India Conference held at Lucknow last month to the effect that the staff will do only routine duties, if by the end of September, 1950, Government do not give effect to the higher scales of pay (Rs. 80/220) already sanctioned by them.

New British High Commissioner

COLOGNE, June 24, (PTI-Reuter): The new British High Commissioner for Germany, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, landed Wahn Aerodrome, near Bonn, today.

General Sir Brian Robertson, who had been in charge of the British Zone for five years, left yesterday cheered by Germans as well as British.

Sir Brian Robertson is going to a new appointment in the Middle East.

NEHRU TACKLES 'HOME PROBLEMS'

(Continued from Page 16)

Thus, he said, India would be able to solve her internal problems and then help other Asian countries to solve theirs.

Pandit Nehru, who spoke in Urdu, said: "I returned from my far eastern tour only a few hours ago today. During this tour I visited several countries of Asia and met their leaders adn people. A new picture of Asia was viewed by me and I tried to understand it. A new age was being born—a very big change was taking place. After several centuries of bondage Asian countries have taken a new stand. Big countries have come to their own. There is nothing to worry about it. But there are dangers as well as great expectations.

"I was thinking of the future happenings of Asia, specially in India—and more specially after we have attained our independence. We know of the troubles we have to face now. Naturally we wanted to settle our own affairs before we meddled into the affairs of others. But even then ownig to the inter-dependence of the modern world, we get involved in other people's affairs, specially in those of the Asian countries, who are our neighbours. As you know I have visited recently Indonesia, Malaya and Burma.

"Now returning to my own country, I have to devote my mind to our local affairs—our quarrels and troubles. But after viewing the big problems of the world, I felt that how nice it would have been if we had no internal troubles. We could then consolidate our strength and contribute our mite to the solution of our problems. It is therefore, necessary that we keep away from petty quarrels and raise our country in the eyes of the world.

MAHATMA'S INFLUENCE

During our strugle for independence our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, had raised us up and had even made small men like us somewhat great. Our country attained a great name in the world and it was through Gandhiji that we attained this greatness. The outside world may not know anything of India but they know her Gandhi.

"Ultimately we attained independence. Then came the problem of implementing some of the fundamental principles enuniciated by Gandhiji. When we consider the bigger problems facing the world we are reminded of our Gandhiji.

"Sometimes I get the opportunity of going out of the country. Then I can have an objective views of India from outside and judge her through others' eyes. It is then that I understand her better. This time when I was in Indonesia, I was also constantly thinking of her problems and viewing them from afar. I was getting perplexed when I thought that we could raise ourselves considerably by following a particular path but we have failed to do so owing to some peculiar troubles. But after all there are certain fundamental principles which are right and we are sure to gain if we can follow them.

History at least has this lesson for us. This lesson we have got from Gandhiji that we must follow the right path and the right methods. Our means must be as good as the end. Gandhiji never admitted that the end justified the means.

DELHI PACT

"You have priased me a lot in your address. I know you love me and so you have used hyperboles regarding me and my activities.

"You have referred to the Delhi Agreement signed about two and a half months ago. Some have opposed it, others supported it and others agin supported it in a half-hearted manner. I feel that all that we wanted have not yet been done. But I have no doubt that considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the Agreement. I have no hesitation in saying that the results on the whole have been good. The question before us is which way do we want to go. If it is that we want to follow the path of Gandhiji we have to do it.

At the end of the meeting, the Prime Minister declared that it was the duty of all citizens to take proper care of all places of worship to whichever religion they may belong. He gave an assurance on behalf of the Government of India that all mosques in India would be looked after.

DIXON IN JAMMU

JAMMU, June 24, (PTI): Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations Kashmir Mediator, arrived in Jammu by air from Srinagar this morning. He was received by Major General Tara Singh Bal at the aerodrome.

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Wanted:—An educated and cultured match (preferably issueless widow) for an up-country widower (36) in permanent Central Government service in New Delhi getting Rs. 600|- per mensem belonging to a high respectable Jain family. Caste or nationality no restriction. Please correspond care Box 1921 'Bombay Chronicle, Bombay

SITUATION VACANT

Applications are invited by an old and well-established Technical Institute in Calcutta for the following posts:— (a) Technical Assistant (Radio): Should preferably possess a degree in science and have considerable experience in operating and maintaining all types of Commercial Transmitters, Receivers, D. F. and Radar Equipment. Preference will be given to ex-Air-Force personnel. (b) Traffic Instructor: Should possess at least a 2nd class Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator and have a minimum of five years' practical erperience. (c) Well experienced Radio Service Engineer having a thorough practical knowledge in commercial and broadcasting receivers. Persons possessing academic qualifications and capable of lecturing will be given preference. Apply stating age, general and technical education, experience and salary expected. Good prospects for the right men. Box No. 8100 "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited from suitably qualified women for a temporary post of Physical Culture Instructress, likely to be made permanent after a year. Salary scale:— Rs. 200-10- Rs. 350, with free furnished room and dearness allowance. Initial salary according to qualifications and experience. Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the Directress, Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, not later than the 20th July. 1950 8099

EDUCATIONAL

The Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a Teachers' Training Diploma Course in Home Science and a Diploma Course in Needlework. The new session commences from the 14th August. Minimum qualification for admission—Matriculation or its equivalent. The College hopes to start the B. Sc. Degree Course in Home Science in the new session. Prospectuses are available from the Directress on payment of eight annas per copy. Applications on prescribed forms should reach the Directress by the 15th July. 8098

CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

"Post-war edition of Arthur Mee's "Children's Encyclopedia" (Book of Knowledge") Now available. Please ask for particulars. The Standard Literature Co. Ltd., 13|1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1. 8101

WEST GERMANY NOW A COMPETITOR

FRANKFURT, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): West Germany is now "a competitor to be reckoned with in most world markets", the latest monthly bulletin if the British Control Commission said yesterday.

FISH FROM PAKISTAN

A consignment of over 400 baskets containing pomfrets, and other varities of fish is expected to arrive from Karachi (Pakistan) in the city tomorrow.

Report On Race Riots In South Africa

OVERZEALOUS POLICE AND TERRORISTS TO BLAME

CAPETOWN, June 24, (PTI-Reuter).

GANGS of terrorists, overzealous young police searching for illicit liquor, and Communists were blamed in a report yesterday to the Government on the recent race riots in South Africa.

The report said that in the background was a strong feeling of antagonism against the Government, and control by Europeans in all spheres of life.

While there was still a solid core of law abiding elements in urban native populations, they were subjected by a lawless section of the community. The report said gangs known as "Tsotsis" whose badge was narrowed trousers and who use secret language code, roamed the native areas creating terror and probably acts as storm troopers in disturbances.

RED INFLUENCE

The Inquiry Commission said it was satisfied there were strong Communist influence at work particularly around Johannesbourg.

It was doubtful, added the report, whether any single factor contributed more to unsettlement and resentment than the endeavour to suppress the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor. "We are satisfied that the police showed remarkable restraint" they said, adding "there seems justification for complaints against some younger members. It appears that they treat the natives with undue harshness and this has grown into a grievance."

WHEAT RATIONING TO END IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): Wheat rationing in Karachi will be lifted from July 10, the Pakistan Minister for Food and Agriculture, Abdus Sattar Pirzada, announced this morning.

The Food Minister expected that wheat would be derationed in Peshawar also in a month, thereby striking the last of towns in West Pakistan off the list of wheat rationing.

PARTY AT DACCA

DACCA, June 24. (PTI-Reuter). To meet the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee and members of the joint Committee of PNEC and AINEC, Khwaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan's Minister for Information and Broadcasting, gave a dinner last night at the Dacca Club. It was attended among others by Feroz Khan Noon, Governor, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Indian Minister of Staff, Ministers of the East Bengal Cabinet, judges of the High Court, the Speaker of the East Bengal Assembly, members of the Diplomatic Corps and large number of other officials and non-officials.

Canada Cuts Telegram Rates

OTTAWA, June 23 (PTI-Reuter: Rates on Telegrams and radiograms transmitted from Canada to Britain and other parts of the world will be "sharply reduced" from July 1, the Transport Department announced today.

All other countries were joining Canada in reducing the charges as a result of the edcisions taken at the International Telegram Conference in Paris last year, the Department said.

Hindi Leaflet Forfited

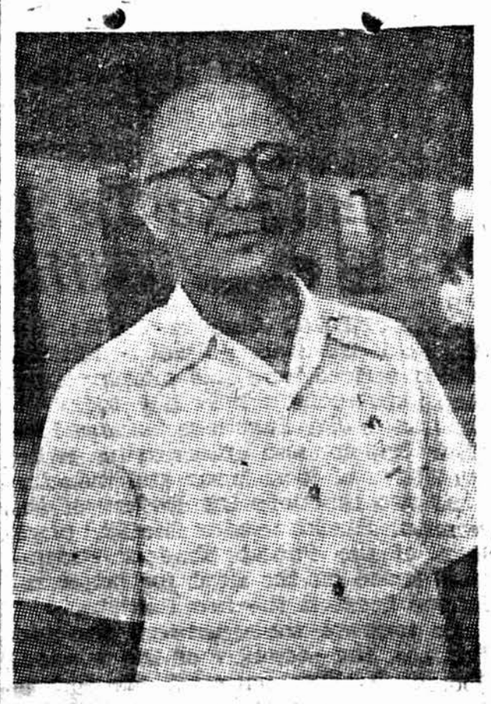
The Government of Uttar Pradesh has forfeited to Government all the copies, wherever found, of the leaflet in Hindi entitled "Nireeh Janata Par Goli Varsha" purported to have been issued by the Secretary, District Communist Party, Ballia, and to have been printed at Naurashtra Press, Patna, and all other documents containing copies reprints and translations of, or extracts from, it.

THE FIRST WOMAN

SINGAPORE, June 24, (PTI-Reuter):— The college educated daughter of a wealthy Chinese merchant was sentenced to death yesterday at Raus Pahang—first woman to be condemned under Malaya's emergency regulations.

Five other Chinese were executed at Pudo jail yesterday. An official communique said they were caught after a sharp fight with police on May 4.

The woman is 33-year-old Ho Mun-Wah, accused of having possession of a hand grenade.



Dr. L. C. Varman Director of the Indian Standard Institution, Delhi, left for Geneva on Friday by Air-India International Plane to represent India at the Council meeting of the International Organisation of Standardisation.

THIEF WITH A GOOD HEART

SYDNEY, (PTI-Reuter): A thief who robbed the home of man attending his wife's funeral returned a bracelet and wedding ring by post two days later.

The man appealed to the thief to return his wife's wedding ring, saying he was not so much worried about the other jewellery.

He said after receiving the jewellery: "This man's act has altered my outlook on human nature. I can forgive him for the theft and thank him from the bottom of my heart."

BOMBAY DOCK STRIKE

Alleged Assault On Labour Leader

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE efforts of Socialist Leaders, Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. Dinker Desai to bring about a reconciliation in the dispute betweeen the Bombay Dock Workers Union and the Stevedores Association have borne fruit in the provisional withdrawal by the Workers Union of the strike notice late last evening.

The socialists are reported to have been against the strike, and had advised the workers against any hasty move. However, there was an abrupt stoppage of work inside the docks at about 11 a.m. today when Mr. Shanti Patel, General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, was arrested.

The intervention of Mr. Asoka Mehta President of the B.P.T. Employees Union, stemmed the gathering tension in the docks. The Socialist leader requested the workers to resume work, giving them an assurance that he would look into the cause of the reported assault on Mr. Patel and have the matter settled.

A worker stated to Mr. Mehta that Mr. Patel entered the docks this morning with a regular permit with the intention of meeting some of the workers of his union. It is reported that a Port Trust official informed the police that Mr. Patel had entered the docks to instigate the workers to go on strike. A police officer arrived on the scene, arrested Mr. Patel, and is stated to have assaulted him. The workers told Mr. Mehta that yesterday there were three more arrests, and that they would not resume work unless Mr. Patel was released, and the authorities issued an apology. Mr. Mehta assured the workers that he would have this done.

Mr. Patel was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

After the lunch hour break the workers resumed work as they had promised the Socialist leader they would.

WASHINGTON, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Senate yesterday passed a house of representatives bill allowing 2,500 aliens to enlist in the United State Army. They would be eligible for American citizenship after five years.

CONCESSION FOR PRESSMEN

Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Entertainments Duty Rules are to reach the Government by July 5 next. The draft amendment, which has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of July 21, 1950, seeks to exempt complimentary tickets issued to press representatives for the first performance of an entertainment from the operation of Rule 18 of these Rules.

Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, the Collectors of the Districts or the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

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Encyclopaedia of Information AND General Knowledge, 1950.

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The contents include (1) Salient points ('verbatim') from The Constitution of India (Republic), (2) The Indian Central and States as well as the Pakistan Budgets of 1950-51, (3) Latest Constitutions and Governments of all Nations of the World, (4) Latest Economic and other Statistics.

Some of the interesting features are: (i) Charts and Tables showing the Progress of Civilization and Culture from the earliest time up to the present day, (ii) Dictionary of Terms (from A to Z), (iii) Mathematical and Scientific figure (iv) Ready Reckoner, (v) Latest Facts about Sex, (vi) Palmistry, (vii) Language Guide and (viii) Valuable information on latest Science, Literature and etc.

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KAMALA BOOK DEPOT.

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SEWAGE GAS AS SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROL

Y. N. KOTWAL EXPLAINS HOW TO CREATE "WEALTH FROM WASTE"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNDER the auspices of the Association of Scientific Workers of India (Bombay Branch), a popular public lecture on "Wealth from Waste from a National Point of View" was delivered by Mr. Y. N. Kotwal, Superintendent Chemist, Bombay Municipal Corporation, at Podar College, Matunga, when Dr. Jivraj Mehta presided.

Mr. Kotwal stressed the great potentialities of the by-products of sewage disposal and hoped that the Bombay Government and the Municipality would awaken to certain aspects of the National Wealth that could be exploited to much advantage.

Apart from the stinking characteristics of sewage, and its disease carrying potentialities which rouse our indignation if it is not hygienically disposed of, disposal of sewage, he said, was necessary to protect water supplies, aquatic life, agricultural interests and to safeguard water used for recreational purposes and to prevent depreciation of property value at a point where sewage was discharged.

Sewage, he said, contained organic and inorganic impurities, but the surprise was that these combined impurities constituted only 0.15 per cent of the sewage, 99.85 per cent being water. But it was precisely on account of this very small quantity of solids it was dangerous and offensive to handle.

Explaining in brief the outline of the procedure adopted for the purification of sewage, he showed how the sludge which settles at the bottom of the tank undergoes a process of "digestion" and is converted by anaerobic bacteria into soluble organic compounds and gases.

While on the subject of digestion, he cited the extraordinary example of the resistance and wonderful capabilities of the tomato seed. The sewage, he said, brings with it all sorts of vegetable and weed seeds, but digestion kills all of them with the only exception of the tomato seed, which, after having given the slip to the pursuing teeth and surviving the digestive process in the stomach, finds it way into the sewers only to grow again into a vigorous tomato plant when the sludge drying beds are lying idle, and that too after receiving serious hammering in the pump and staying 21 days in the Digestion tank in complete darkness and unfriendly atmosphere.

Talking about the mixture of gasses produced during the digestion of sludge, he referred to the presence of a large percentage of Methane—a valuable fuel of about 650 to 700 B.T.U. per cubic foot heat value, whereas our City coal gas has a fuel value of only 450 B.T.U. per Cft. Therefore, he said, in India where fuel is a vital commodity and is in short supply, and we are fully dependent on imported petrol and fuel oil, it is a criminal offence if we do not utilise this source of fuel production for the Nation's benefit.

SLUDGE GAS

He then concentrated on the use of sludge gas in the City of Bombay, which with a population of 30,00,000 can contribute as much at the rate of one Cft. of sludge gas per day, so that with the amalgamation of the suburbs into Greater Bombay we could have 30,00,000 Cft. of gas per day. But with further progress he wondered what we could do with 2 million Cft. of gas per day when we got it eventually.

Reverting to the sanitary disposal of sewage, he said that sewage gas could be used for three or four major purposes, viz: (1) as fuel for domestic and industrial use, (2) as a substitute for petrol, (3) as fuel for producing electric power and (4) as conversion into valuable chemicals.

He then went into the cost of production of sewage gas and the economic side of its uses.

"I leave it to you to judge for yourself the extent to which dollars would be saved" he said. "In 1960 and onwards, if all the output of gas is utilised, we shall have saved an importation of 3 million gallons of petrol per year from abroad—enough to run 1000 lorries every day, each lorry having sufficient gas supply for a run of 70 miles per day." The use of sewage gas in internal combustion engines coupled with generators was a perfectly feasible proposition, Mr. Kotwal stressed.

As manure, the sludge, after digestion, could be used to raise crops of rice, bananas, beetle leaves, etc. It was a valuable soil conditioner in virtue of its having about 40 per cent humus.

Talking of the use of sewage effluent as irrigation water, he said that the high lights of the scheme are that the fields would be yielding crops even in seasons which would normally be dry, thus guaranteeing full production of crop throughout the year.

He made a passing reference to dung-digestion in large stables, and referred to the Arey Milk Farm at Goregaon planned by Government. The 15,000 animals which it will house by the end of 1952, he said could contribute about 450,000 Cft. of gas per day. This gas can develop about 11,00 B.H.P. or 20,000 K.W.H. of electricity per day, or save an importation of about 2,245 gallons of petrol per day.

Objectives Of Forward Bloc

MADRAS, June 24 (UPI): Mr. R. K. Haldulkar, Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, presiding over the South Zonal Forward Bloc conference held here today, said that the entire political, social and economic structure of the country should undergo a thorough change and a capitalist structure should essentially give way to a Socialist one.

The aim of the All-India Forward Bloc was the establishment of a Sovereign Solialist Republic of India after serving all connections with the British Commonwealth of nations, he added.

CONGRESS CRITICISED

Subjecting the Congress Government to punget criticism for its failure to better the conditions of the masses, Mr. Haldulker said that the present regime had failed to remove the long-standing miseries of the masses of India from which they were suffering even at the time of the foreign role. The Congress has failed to give food to the hungry, clothes to the naked and shelter to the homeless. It has failed to check inflation and also failed to nationalise the industries", he said.

Proceeding to define the aims of the Forward Bloc, Mr. Haldulkar said that in striking contrast with the policy of the Congress, his party desired India to adopt a policy of complete neutrality in the case of a third world war and maintain friendly relations with Soviet Russia and other progressive countries.

FORWARD BLOC TO KEEP OFF

Adverting to the move of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain to convene a conference of opposition parties in the country, Mr. Haldulkar said that it was "utterly wrong move" and it could never achieve the objective in view. No conglomeration of such organisations like the Muslim League, Scheduled Castes Federation, Hindu Maha Sabha or Dravida Kazhagam could bring about the birth of a Socialist Republic. There was no point in organising opposition to the Congress for the sake of opposition.

Import Licenses For Streptomycin

NEW DELHI, June 24: In view of information reaching the Government of India to the effect that streptomycin is becoming in short supply. It has been decided to liberalise the import licensing for this drug in respect of the January-June 1950 period. Steps are being taken to issue the necessary extra licences forthwith.

MUNSHI FOR BOMBAY

Shri K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, will arrive in Bombay on July 12 and leave for Rajkot next day on his way to Somnath. He will return to Bombay on July 5 and leave for Madras next day.

R. K. NEHRU

Mr. R. K. Nehru, India's Minister in Sweden, will arrive in Bombay on June 26 and leave for Sweden next day.

Trygve Lie Not A Red

RESENTS IMPROPER QUESTION

LAKE SUCCESS, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie in a statement issued during the night said he was "shocked and amazed by the unnecessary and malicious question" an American reporter asked about his alleged "Communist affiliations."

The question was put at Mr. Lie's last press conference yesterday before leaving on what is generally assumed to be his second round of talks to ease East-West tension following up his recent "peace mission" to Washington, London, Paris and Moscow.

The reporters asked whether Mr. Lie "cared to state for the record" whether he was, or ever had been, a Communist, as two American Congressmen had charged.

Mr. Lie said he would not like to transfer his press conference "down to that level" and when the questioner persisted, he replied with heat: "My God, there should be some respect for my integrity."

In his statement issued afterward, Mr. Lie said the question was not a proper one to ask the Secretary General of the United Nations.

RESPONSIBLE TO ALL

"To-day I am responsible to all the Governments and all the people of the United Nations and I do not and cannot take part in partisan politics, national or international", he declared.

"The only ideology I advocated is world peace and progress." The record showed, he added, that he had in the past always been a member of the Norwegian Labour Party, which was Socialist, not Communist.

A. R. Mudaliar Declines

LAKE SUCCESS, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (India) and Willard Thorp (United States) have declined an offer to head the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. This was announced here tonight by Mr. Trygve Lie.

Britain's Treaty With Cyrenaica

LONDON, June 24 (UPI): Britain has prepared a draft treaty with Cyrenacia, a part of Libya to maintain British troops in Cyrenaican based to return a stronghold in the vital near east, it is learnt here to-day.

The United Nations Special Commissioner for Ligya ha however, insisted that Cyrenaica should be part of an independent Libyan State. The Sudan Government, under the impression that U.N. favours a sovereign Libya, is understood to be pressing its own claim for independence.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT AMENDED

After receipt of assent of the President of the Indian Union, the Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1950, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of June 21, 1950, for general information.

The amending Act removes the doubt as to whether a bagayat land, which does not grow any periodical crops or is used as an orchard or a garden, can be included in the term "arable land" by adding a clause to section 3 of the Act to the effect that the expression "arable land" does include "garden land."

Under the Act, the Government is empowered to notify waste or arable lands and sanction their temporary occupation.

Board Of A & UT Systems Of Medicine

Dr. B. B. Yodh has been nominated by the Government of Bombay as President of the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Systems of Medicine, Bombay. The following gentlemen have been nominated as members of the Board; Vaidyas T. R.Apte, V. M. Bakre, A. K. Barot and S. R. Neswi and Hakim M. H. Beg.

Besides these, there will be eight elected members on the Board.

Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination

September 25, 1950 has been fixed by the Government of Bombay as the date for the coming Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination.

Applications for admission to the Examination must be made in the prescribed form and forwarded to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, through the heads of the institutions recognised for the pourpose, so as to reach him a month before the date of the Examination. Forms of application can be obtained, free of cost, from the same Officer.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial disputes between the Messrs. Spence Limited, the Mira Chemical Works, the Bombay Metal Press Company, all of Bombay, and the G.G. Dandekar Machine Works, Limited, Bhiwandi (Thana District), and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri M. C. Shah and the other three to that of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

5-Year Plan To Train Maternity And Child Welfare Workers

CENTRE WITH H. Q IN CALCUTTA WILL HELP NATIONS OF S. E. ASIA

NEW DELHI, June 24 (PTI-Reuter):

RAJKUMARI Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, who presided over the last session of the World Health Organisation at Geneva, told pressmen here today that the W.H.O. would send out to India this year a cholera team and a plague team.

The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, W.H.O. and the Government of India would collaborate on a five-year plan for the training of maternity and child welfare workers. This training centre would have its headquarters in the All India Institute for Hygiene in Calcutta and would train nations of the countries of the South East ..sian zone, namely, India, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The W.H.O. teams already sent out to India—four anti-malaria, one V.D. and one maternity and child welfare teams—would continue their work for another year.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur explained that due to paucity of funds the W.H.O. was not able to expand its activities as much as it would like to do but all the same "we are pushing along".

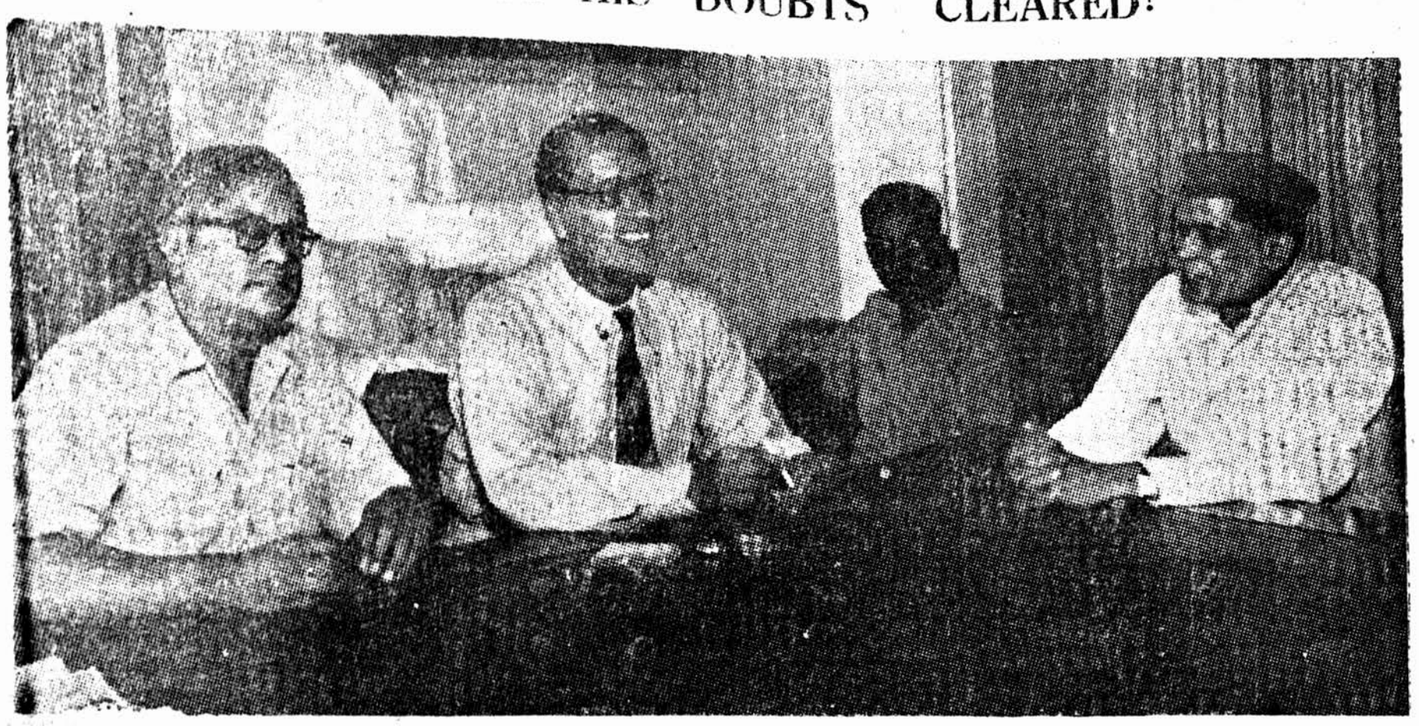
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur observed that there was more keenness among the delegates this year than last year. "There was appreciation of the fact that this organisation, though it is the youngest of all the organisations of the United Nations, nas been wise enough to lay much more emphasis on practical work in the field than at a secretariat level at headquarters.

The fact that we have a regional headquarters here for the South East Asia zone, an eastern Mediterranean zone with its headquarters for Africa put heart into all the delegations, in particular from those from the underdeveloped countries". On the other hand, she said it was a matter of "very great regret" that the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries had gone out of the W.H.O. on the issue of recognition of the Chinese Government. The W.H.O. hoped that they would return.

Various suggestions were thrown out at the session for raising more funds for the W.H.O.—the bulk of which was spent in under-developed countries—and it accepted Rajakumari Amrit Kaur's suggestion for a World Health Stamp.

Referring to her visit to Egypt, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that she found Premier Nahas Pasha and his Government "extremely warm and friendly" towards India.

J. P. GETS HIS DOUBTS CLEARED?



The election advisory comittee met at the Secretariat Picture shows Shri Jayaprakash Narayan discussing certain points about election procedure with Mr. Sen, the Election Comissioner.

Keep Aloof From State Governments

LEFTISTS' SUGGESTIONS TO ELECTION COMMISSIONER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A SUGGESTION that the Chief Election Commissioner should proceed with his election work not through State Governments but through independent Regional Commissioners appointed by him, was made by several Leftist leaders when they presented their view point to Mr. S. Sen, the Commissioner, today at the Secretariat.

Representatives of all shades of political opinion of the city were invited by Mr. Sen for discussions with a view to assessing their opinion and suggestions regarding the election work.

Mr. N. M. Joshi pointed out that the State Governments were one-party Governments and therefore to create confidence in the general public, the Commissioner should work independently of them. He suggested that a Commission should be appointed representing all shades of public opinion, to go into the whole question thoroughly and the procedure for the elections should be decided upon only on the basis of its report after being approved by the Parliament.

Members of the Opposition parties and independent leaders were generally critical of the composition of the Delimitation Advisory Committee as they complained that it had only Parliamentary members of the Congress Party

The Socialist spokesmen particularly stressed that members of the State Legislature and non-officials should have been associated with the Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta strongly opposed single-member constituencies as he said that they were "undemocratic and unfair to the electorate, the Constitution and the country".

Among hose who participated in the discussions were Mr. N M Joshi, Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Mr Ashok Mehta, Mr Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Peter Alvares Mr. Joachim Alva, Mr Ganpath Shanker Desai, Mr. P. R. Lele Mr [illegible] Harris and Mr K. H Dhamdhare

Earlier Mr Sen had a 45-minute separate talk with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan on the issues connected with the general elections. Mr Narayan told pressmen that the discussions were satisfactory.

Mr Sen also attended the first informal meeting of the newly constituted Delimitation Advisory Committee and had preliminary discussions with the members

BOMBAY PLANS

It is understood that the Government of Bombay has already formulated their tentative proposals regarding the delimitation of constituencies in the light of the procedure laid down in the constitution of India the Representation of People's Act and the determination of population under

Bombay will have 375 seats in the State Legislature and 45 seats in Parliament. For the sake of convenience it is proposed to consolidate seven state member constituencies to represent each seat in Parliament.

It is learnt in this connection that the Government of Bombay is preparing a supplementary electoral roll, necessitated by one year's extension of the qualifying date from March '49 to March 1, 1950. This supplementary list is expected to be completed in about 15 days.

SHANKERRAO MORE RETRACTS

His Party Won't Attend J. P.'s Conference

POONA June 24 (PTI): The General Secretary of the All India Workers and Peasants Party, Mr Shankerrao More announced today that his party would not attend the conference of "Opposition parties' convened by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan in Bombay.

Mr More stated that he had previously accepted the invitation to attend the conference, but Mr. R. S Ruiker, General Secretary of the United Socialist Organisation, of which the Workers' and Peasants Party is a constituent body, had informed him that the U.S.O. had resolved not to participate in the Conference The Workers and Peasants Party was bound to abide by the decisions of the USO and Mr. More therefore "regretfully' announced that his party would not attend the Conference.

ONE MORE ARREST IN B. E. S. T RACKET

Total So Far Eleven

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. effected one more arrest yesterday, in its effort to unearth the "punching machine racket' which is said to have defrauded the B.E.S.T Undertaking of several lakhs of rupees. This brings the total number of arrests so far to eleven.

Producing Tanaji Ramchandre Tam be a bus conductor, before Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court, this morning that while on duty on June 19 last, he was seen passing on ticket machine to another conductor for some unknown reason. He was detected and arrested by a C.I.D. officer who moved about the place in plain clothes.

Pending inquiries the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into custody.

THEY GET A BETTER DEAL

"Criminal Tribes" In Bombay State

INDORE, June 24 (PTI): Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha, Member of the Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee, said here that criminal tribes in Bombay State were getting better treatment than in any other state.

Mr. Chaliha and other two members of the Committee, after visiting Gwalior and Ujjain, arrived here to study the problems of criminal tribes During their visit to these places, the Committee heard the members of criminal tribes and other witnesses.

The Committee, it is understood, will submit its report to the Government of India within three or four months.

INDIAN DELEGATION ENTERTAINED

DACCA, June 23, (PTI): To meet the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee and members of the Joint Committee of P N E C and A I N E C., Khwaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan Minister of Interior, Information and Broadcasting gave a dinner tonight at the Dacca Club.

Among those present were Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Governor of East Bengal, Mr. R R Diwakar, Indian Ministtr of State for Information and Broadcasting, Ministers of the East Bengal Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps.

BULGARIAN TROOPS MOVE TO BORDER

BELGRADE, June 24 (PTI-Reuter) The official Yugoslav News Agency Tanjo, last night accused Bulgaria of moving considerable numbers of troops towards as Yugoslav border.

The Agency declared that the Bulgarian Government was carrying on frontier 'provocations' and armed attacks on Yugoslav posts to create a "war psychosis", throughout Bulgaria and to bring the Bulgarian people to a state of tension.

Malayan Guerillas Strafed

SINGAPORE, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): Royal Air Force fighters attacked concentrations in the Temerloh, Rawang, and Ipoh areas. In the Kamar area of Perak, Guerillas last night fired mashinery. In the Kiuang area of Johore, they unsuccessfully attacked a police post.

The Government of Bihar propose to set up 1,300 official panchayats every year during the next three years, it is learnt.

The existing Labour Advisory Board of the Hyderabad Government will be reorganised with a view to making its functioning more effective it is learnt.

BIGGEST REFINERY IN EAST AT ALIPORE

Indian Patent Process Will Cut Costs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE GOVERNMENT of India have concluded an agreement with a London firm of consulting engineers for the building of "the biggest silver refinery in the east" at Alipore in Calcutta it was learned here today.

Estimated to cost Rs. 60,00,000 the refinery will start work with the refining of 600,000,000 ounces of quarternary silver coins issued by the Government of India during World War II.

The process will yield about 300.000.000 ounces of pure silver which will be sent to the United States in return for the "lend lease" silver obtained during the war. The return of the U. S. Silver is expected to be completed in ten years

Indian minting experts, in collaboration with British engineers, are now ginging final touches to the designs of the refinery which will utilise an Indian patented process for extraction of silver.

PERSONNEL TRAINED

Mr G. C. Mitter, special officer of the Finance Ministry, recently commenced at the Bombay mint training of Indian personnel to man the Alipore refinery.

Construction of buildings and installation of machinery is expected to begin by June 1951 at Alipore where the refinery will start functioning in two years.

The Indian patented process is the "most modern and most economic" among the present methods of silver refinement, according to expert opinion here It will cut the costs of refinement to a third of its present level

The Alipore refinery has already attracted the attention of some far eastern countries including Burma who desire to refine their silver in India.

TRUMAN'S INTEREST IN ASIA

Ceylon Minister's Impressions

COLOMBO, June 24 (PTI-Reuter): Sir John Kotelawala, Ceylon's Transport Minister, said on his return here, after attending the International Civil Aviation Organisation Conference at Montreal, that he was deeply impressed with President Truman's interest in Asian affairs.

Sir John who had an interview with President Truman, during his brief visit to the U.S. said that Mr. Truman had shown great interest in Ceylon.

Sir John mentioned that at a press conference in Washington he had referred to the problem of Ceylon rubber and the adverse effect of the Schaffer Act on natural rubber. "I requested the early repeal of the Act, and understood that this is likely to find support in the Congress" he added.

Minister To Vietnam

WASHINGTON June 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday endorsed the appointment of Mr. Donald Heath as Minister to Vietnam Laos and Cambodia.

Senate confirmation is expected within a few days.

MARVELS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY

Function Restored To Paralysed Or Defective Organs

PROF. BOGORAZ WIDENS SCOPE OF SCIENCE

BY TATYANA TESS

SURGERY is called a branch of medicine in which bloody methods of treatment are employed. This is a stern, grim definition. Dictated by the noble desire to exert an influence on nature, the operation is frequently a grave and difficult step both for the surgeon and for the patient.

It is danger to human life that forces such a decision to be made. The surgeon's instruments probe the innermost life of the organism, cut into pulsating vessels and sever nerves. The surgeon removes that which is infected. Thus it sometimes happens that recovery brings with it mutilation.

Surgery is one of the most ancient branches of medicine; it has attended peoples at various stages of their development. But for a long time it was truly bloody and pitiless, for it caused pain that only the stout-hearted could bear. It was helpless, since in earlier days science did not know ways of safeguarding the wound from bacteria, and the mortality rate from infections was extremely high.

Science gave mankind a priceless gift; asepsis, the possibility of protecting the wound from outside microbes. Science discovered a way of anaesthetizing operations, and man was at last spared excruciating pain. The great Pirogov was the first to use either in army field surgery.

But still a vast section of surgery is essentially mutilating surgery. For the doctor there is no more lofty aim than that of saving the patient's life; to achieve this aim it is sometimes necessary to sacrifice one or another organ. But there is a bridge which can be laid from surgery which mutilates to its sister—restorative surgery. That bridge is concern for how the remnant of the ablated organ will function in future.

"As conditions of life improve, wars cease, labour is protected and ennobled, as science devolops, mutilating surgery will surrender more and more of its positions and move into the background. In the end it will be reduced to a necessary minimum; and we can say with pride that our great and beutiful Homeland is leading all the peoples along this path.

"Restorative surgery, on the other hand, will survive its maiming sister for many years or, in any case, will take many branches of human pathology from her. If it is possible to call any special branch of surgery the surgery of the future, then restorative surgery has the most right to be so called."

These words belong to one of the most talented surgeons of our time—Nikolai Alexeyevich Bogoraz.

Artistic Surgical Reconstruction

In our minds the name Bogoraz is connected with surgery that spares and protects, with restorative surgery. Bogoraz is a true artist of surgical reconstruction, of the correction of malformations and deformaties of the human body, no matter what their cause. For Professor Bogoraz the surgeon there are no mutilations which cannot be remedied in one way or another.

The pivot of all restoratve surgery is the striving to restore the functions of the organ. Functions can be considered restored only when the work of the organ satisfies the demands of the human organism, does not disturb its well-being, does not cause it unpleasant sensations or reduce the length of its existence.

I shall try to tell you about a few of the restorative operations introduced by Nikolai Alexeyevish Bogoraz.

Picture a man with a bent leg. He cannot straighten it out, and even if he could, it would not reach the ground, for it is shorter than the other. In some cases this serious defect is the result of a wound received at the front. In others it is the result of tuberculosis in childhood that attacked the "growth zone" of the leg, and the cartilage and bone which were stretching out and developing, like a stalk reaching up toward the sun, suddenly stopped growing.

However that may be, there came to the surgeon a man for whom ordinary walking was torture, for he had to bend over almost double for his shortened, bent leg to reach the ground. He was a man harrowed by the knowledge that he was a cripple, incapacitated for work and human life, a man to whom a cure meant first and foremost the joy of full-fledged participation in labour. in our rich and splendid life.

The operation called segmental osteotomy according to Bogoraz was performed upon this man.

The surgeon makes a longitudinal incision on the thigh and parts the flesh until the thick thighbone, that important part of the support apparatus, is laid bare. He then cleaves the bone obliquely in two or three places, dividing it into segments.

After the wound is sewn up a steel rod is drilled through the lower end of the thighbone and a weight of from ten to fifteen kilograms is attached to it. While causing the patient no pain, the weight gradually stretches the segments, making them lie one against the other in tegulated fashion. The leg straightens out. It becomes longer—from five to ten centimeters, and in some cases as much as fourteen. The man's gait becomes normal. The surgeon not only returns the patient the function of his leg and its normal appearance. He returns the man a big world of joy, for now he is able to select any field of endeavour.

Active Love Of Man

This operation reveals not only the talent and surgical skill of Professor Bogoraz. It most strikingly reveals the very nature of his creative work. his active love of man. It may be boldly stated that this operation will survive more than one generation, and many people will pronounce with heartfelt gratitude the name of the Soviet scientist who invented it.

Here is another operation.

If the middle of a patient's leg is affected by a malignant tumour, for instance, sarcoma, as a rule it is amputated above that spot. The operation saves the patient's life, but he is severely and irrevocably crippled.

Again restorative surgery comes to the rescue. Professor Bogaraz has found a new, bold solution. He noticed that the blood vessels and nerves remain unaffected long after the bone and flesh become tumoured. The operation he has introduced begins by freeing the nerve-vascular bundle and drawing it aside on a strip of gauze, like a bundle of wires through which current continues to flow. The middle of the leg is cut out. A yawning gap is formed: the two parts of the leg are now joined only by a thin bundle of vessels and nerves. The bundle hangs in the air, and you can see it pulsate with the flow of arterial blood. It is a bridge of life between the two separated parts of the leg.

Bone is sewn to bone and muscle to muscle. Now too long, the nervevascular bundle is laid in zigzaz fashion among the muscles. When the wound has healed, the patient will be able to walk again. The leg will be somewhat shorter, but I think that a person's own short leg is dearer to him than the most perfected of artificial limbs. And if you bear in mind that lengthening of the leg has now become fully possible, this defect no longer seems so terrible.

Along our spinal column lies the large vena Cava, which carries all the venous blood to the heart for oxygenation. To enter the vena cava, the blood from the portal vein passes through the liver, which acts as a filter. In some ailments the blood cannot pass through the liver and, stagnating, diffuses through the walls of the vessels, and abdominal dropsy ensues.

In this case the restorative surgeon's operational ground is no longer muscle or bone or the external parts of the body. He has to intervene in the life of the circulatory system, to change its direction. He undertakes a great responsibility before Nature, for he alters the physiology of the organism for man's welfare.

The operation introduced by Professor Bogoraz restores direct broad communication between the portal system and the vena cava system. An incision is made in the lower portal vein, and the end of the superior mesenteric vein, cut after corresponding preparation, is brought up to the incision. The walls of the vessels are stitched, the clamps removed, and venous blood flows obediently in the new stream of its own accord, bowing to the commanding hand of the surgeon.

Wide Range

It is difficult to embrace the wide range of restorative operations introduced or carried out by Professor Bogoraz. Plastic lip, nose, ear and tongue operations, restorative pleura and lung operations, on the oesophagus and in the abdominal region, restorative operations on the spinal column, nerves, bones and joints, on the kidneys, the upper and lower extremities, and, finally, on the heart and the major blood vessels...

We have seen that the surgeon, amputating a piece out of the middle of the leg, can preserve the vessels feeding it and in the final analysis restore the function of the leg. The next and natural step is the possibility of "sewing on" an arm or a leg. Profesor Bogoraz has conducted such experiments on animals quite successfully. This speaks for the fact that such an operation is possible. In sewing the bones, nerves and blood vessels of the leg of a dog, which had been completely cut off, the professor achieved full growing together and normal functioning of the attached part. This success is not accidental; it shows that this path can lead to new and unusual achievements in restorative surgery.

Profesor Bogoraz acts upon Nature as a bold and wise innovator. For instance, in grafting internal secretion glands he does not simply "lower" the gland into the organism, for then the gland gradually resolves, constituting merely a sort of "depot of medicinal preparations" for the organism. The scientist grafts the gland with the aid of a vascular suture and thereby links it up with the blood stream of its new master, feeding it through the sutured vessel right from the start. And the gland, "connected" with the organism, the way a new district is connected with a big electric power station, begins a new life.

In his monograph "Restorative Surgery", now awarded a Stalin Prize, Professor Bogoraz has generalized a colossal amount of data on his experiments, observations and scientific-clinical research carried out both in the years of peaceful labour and in the years of the Patriotic War.

There is a noteworthy history to this monograph, a work embodying the big ideas of a surgeon-innovator. The second volume of "Restorative Surgery", already set up in type and lying in the printship together with all the materials and illustrations, was destroyed by the fascists during their temporary occupation of Rostov-on-Don. The scientist had to do all that vast, painstaking work from the beginning. He not only completely restored the volume but added new researches to it.

And one comes to a newer and deeper understanding of this feat when one learns that thirty years ago N. A. Bogoraz, hurrying to save a patient, fell under a tram and lost both his legs. For thirty years he has been standing at the operation table on two artificial legs...And in each of his operations the fearlessness of an innovator is combined with boundless love of man, with thoughtful concern and attention.

By its very nature such a branch of medicine as restorative surgery is akin to the spirit of Soviet science. It is developing in the current of the concern for people, for their health and happiness, which is inherent in our state; it responds to the ideas of Soviet humanism. In our country all the conditions have been created for the growth and efflorescence of this science.

The well-known Indian Revolutionary leader, Heramba Lal Gupta, whose death is reported to have taken place in Mexico.

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The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Special Issue For W. H. O.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, newly elected President of the World Health Organisation, arrived in Bombay recently after attending meetings of the W.H.O. in Geneva. She told the press that there is a proposal afoot to issue special stamps to raise funds for the sadly depleted exchequer of the Organisation. It is gratifying to note that the proposal came from the Indian delegation and was unanimously supported by all the other countries.

Though it is not a compulsory scheme, most of the member nations are expected to fall in line. It is not very clear whether it will be a uniform series, but it appears more likely that the designs and production will be left to the discretion of the countries concerned. India is expected to be among the first to issue stamps.

FORMER HEALTHS

Health stamps are no new thing. Long before the now-popular issues of New Zealand came into being, several other countries had issued charity labels. Belgium is noted for the Anti-Tuberculosis sets that she issued several times, as is Holland for some charming designs that have not only proved a source of pleasure to collectors, but a boon to the medical services of the Dutch colonies.

The various Child Welfare issues are also primarily meant as Health Stamps, and most European countries have, at one time or another, gone in for them. Switzerland in particular is famous for the "Pro Juventute" series, which was responsible for a great many otherwise apathetic countries entering the field.

The revenues resulting from the proposed issue will of course go to the central Organisation, but will ultimately be spent mainly in the backward and poorly-developed regions of the world where there is a great dearth of any medical facilities whatever.

DULL, DREARY INDIAN DESIGNS

If the production of the stamps is, indeed, being left to individual countries, it is to be hoped that India will do a little better than she has in the past. Without wishing to be unduly harsh, it is a fact that from an artistic point of view, India's place in the philatelic world has been at a deplorably low level these past few years. Dull dreary designs and poor printing seem to be the order of the day, and it is about time this state of affairs was improved.

The Victory issues were a masterpiece of mediocrity, while the Independence issue merits about the same description. Even the Gandhi memorial stamps, though beautifully printed, had such horrible gum that foreign collectors refused to touch them with the proverbial barge-pole.

BETTER ARTISTS WANTED

It is time that the offset-litho process was scrapped altogether. If it is maintained that the conversion to a better process would be too expensive, it may be pointed out that a country that is spending fabulous amounts on international relations can set aside a small sum for more attractive stamps, which do more in the way of good-will than most people are aware of.

Moreover, apart from the international aspect of the matter, since the central treasuries are yearly benefited to the tune of lakhs from the sale of special issues, they can very well oblige the collectors who finance the stuff. If another process is impossible, at least let the governbent employ a set of designers who know their business.

HEALTH STAMPS

New Zealand and Belgium are two countries that have recognised the contribution that Philately can make towards the betterment of the medical services of the State.

FOREIGN U. P. U. ISSUES

Many collectors in this country confine themselves to British Colonials. But several of those who normally exclude anything foreign from their collections seem to have made an exception in the case of the foreign UPU's. Though many of the countries in the foreign series have registered marked rises, one should also remember that while those that went in for them at the beginning will undoubtedly reap a smart profit, the collector that buys at this late stage will not make a very good bargain.

For one thing, several of the sets came on the market at prices that were far above face value. If it was a case of only one or two countries, it would be a small matter, but the number is far greater. So the prospective buyer should remember that a good deal of the rise has already taken place and the profit already gone into the pockets of those that cornered limited issues. These latter were never available at the normal rates; in fact several of them were of a highly speculative nature.

Though the full sets are hardly a very attractive bargain at the present moment, the same is not the case with individual countries. Many issues are selling at a fairly low price, and quite a decent representative collection can be built up at a moderate outlay. Most dealers have fairly large stocks of the cheaper items, and these will grace any album page

PHILATELIC THUGGERY

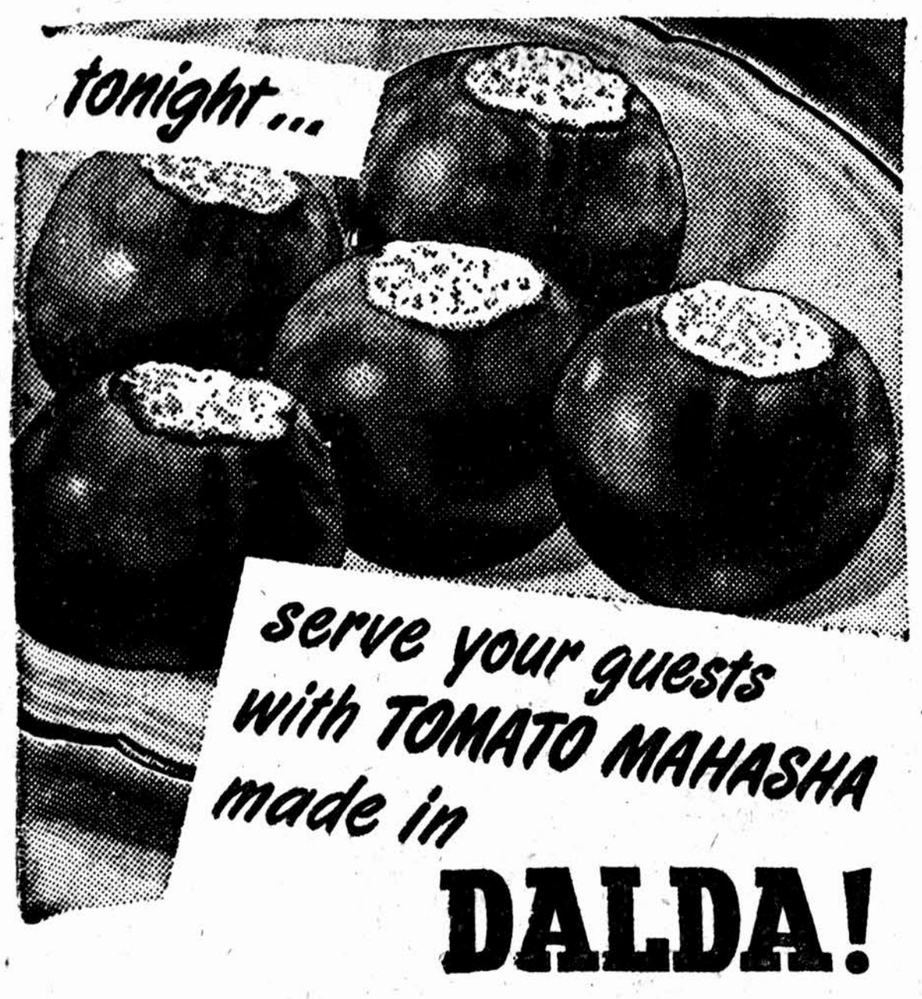
What caused a deterioration was the issue of multiple sets by several countries. Special imperforate stamps put in an unwelcome appearance, burdening further the already high priced collection. Certain countries are blatant examples. Bahawalpur imperforates have conveniently "leaked out", and are now being offered at fabulous prices. Liberia is another case in point, where the imperfs are going at sh. 50|- for a set that has a face value of less than a dollar.

To those that ask point blank whether these foreign U.P.U.s will rise further, I can only reply that I believe they will, but philatelists should realise that any encouragement given to dishonest issues is doing lasting damage to the hobby. The press has worn this subject threadbare during the last several years and things are still going merrily on.

As long as there are collectors eager and willing to fill the coffers of countries that are little better than philatelic crooks, there will certainly be no improvement in a situation that is rapidly becoming the biggest bug-bear of the average collector today.

DON'T TOUCH THE STUFF

KUWAIT is a country that is very popular here. Local collectors should therefore be on their guard against paying fancy prices for the lower values of the first George VI set. The valuation for S.G. 36-46 in mint condition is over 60sh., but large quantities of these have come on the London market recently, and the price is a lot below even 10sh. Collectors in India should not be stampeded into buying at even the rates prevalent in England at present. My advice is wait and watch.



Because of their iron content, tomatoes are good for the blood. They also provide health-giving vitamins. Tomatoes may be eaten fresh or served in this delicious way. Cut off tops of 6 firm tomatoes and scoop. Fry sliced onions in Dalda. Mix in ½ cup of boiled mashed musoor dal or cooked minced meat, boiled mashed potatoes, chopped green chillies and salt. Cool mixture, and fill tomatoes. Firmly press down stuffing and coat open end with flour. Heat Dalda in shallow pan and fry tomatoes first on floured side. When browned, turn and lightly fry all over.
Food made in Dalda keeps its flavour, and is delicious hot or cold. Being a pure vegetable fat, Dalda is best for prolonged frying — it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

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BVM. 138-178

SHORT STORY

POISONED NECTAR

BY PERIN C. MEHTA

"And the clever adventuress with engaging lack of sruples, who captivates the father and secretly marries the son".

W. M. THACKERAY.

PROFULLA Roy wasa successful lawyer who practised in Bombay. He was regarded as one of the steadiest brains in the world of law. He was honest, principled and knew how to keep calm and collected in the face of opposition.

He was loved by friends, and highly esteemed by all. After the death of his wife some twenty odd years before he had transferred all his love and attention to his only son Mohan, then a handsome, clever lad, now turned nineteen. Father and son shared perfect mutual understanding, and it seemed nothing could come in between to shatter the peace and serenity of their lives.

Then came, like a bombshell flung by a capricious fate, a turn in the relation which, in a short time, replaced affection between father and son, with hatred and distrust in the heart of each.

Profulla Roy had gone on a case to a village fifty miles from Bombay. He was away for a fortnight, and when he returned there was with him a wife, young and beautiful, the daughter of the village headman.

Neela, his wife, was eighteen, big-boned and matured. Prafulla Roy's friends and relations were shocked; when they saw her, they looked sideways and shook heads. But Prafulla Roy took no notice of it. He danced to the tune of Neela's slightest whim.

And Neela;—all her youth she had longed for this sort of life, and felt that at long last her womanhood had come into its own. Her father was the head of the village, but yet he was only a former,—and that was not her line. She abhorred farm life, and the chores it entailed from sun-up to sun-down. Only once when she was a little girl of seven, she had been taken to the city of Bombay where they had attended the wedding of the only relation that dwelt in town. She was dumb with wonder at the spectacle the city presented to her young eyes, and ever since then a longing pervaded her being to live in the city, to bathe in its golden glittering beauty. She devoured with hungry eyes and ears books, magazines and tales about the town. From the age of fourteen she focussed all her charm and witchery on an occasional, travelling salesman, or some stray relation of her neighbours who might have come to spend a short holiday at the farms from the town, in the hope that anyone of them may fall in love with her and take her away from her present drab surroundings. Most of them did appear to fall in love with her, but only for the period they were in the village. All of them forgot about her and the promises to return, no sooner had they left. Some of them even shamelessly confessed on the day of departure, to be already married. So things went until she was sixteen, and then her parents began pressing the need of marriage upon her. She tossed her shapely head, and lifted up her dainty nose, each time her mother mentioned a steady young farmer lad who would make her a good husband. But then what else was she to do? Nobody from the city asked for her hand, and she had no way of going there herself where, charged with vanity, she was so sure she could attract attention.

Just as she turned eighteen, despairing of her vain hopes, she consented to marriage with the son of a neighbouring farmer, who had a squint in one eye, and whose essential industry lay in the tasks requiring the least amount of brains. Each time Neela saw him she underwent a primitive desire to push him over.

A month before the wedding-day Prafulla Roy visited the village on the case of the mortgage of one of the farms. He put up at the village rest-house, opposite the well where Neela went each morning to draw water. when Neela had woven dreams of the city and herself, there also intermingled dreams of a handsome youthful husband, who made love to her in the style of the stars in the films, which she had seen now and then at the cinema on the outskirts of the village. She had not bargained for an elderly husband; but at this stage who was she to bargain? When Prafulla first saw her and was attracted by her, she deliberately led him on. He fell madly in love with her and lost control over all his senses. Before he could catch up with his reason he had married her, and she bade a triumphant farewell to her maidenhood, the barn-yard fowls—as she called the farmers—and her jilted squint-eyed fiance.'

When Neela first came to her husband's home, Mohan was away, holidaying with college friends, and she had it all to herself. She looked around at the strange new comforts she had never seen before, but she took to it all so naturally, it seemed she had them all her life. The only discomfort was Prafulla Roy's ardour and eager devotion which frightened her and rendered her uneasy whenever he was nearby. Once in a way she even wished she was back home to the farm safely tucked away in her little room. But she firmly set aside such thoughts and gave herself up to the pleasure of being in the city, and the mistress of her new home.

Then Mohan came home. It was a month after Neela's marriage. She had seen Mohan's picture in her husband's room and had secretly looked forward to meeting her handsome step-son.

Mohan on the other hand had determined to uphold a semblance of goodwill towards his step-mother, but he was totally unprepared for what he saw.

Neela had taken particular care over her person the evening Mohan was to arrive; and he was dazzled at the very first sight, but kept his eyes respectfully on the floor. He went up to his room as soon as he could get away, feeling his reason gradually slip away from him, and something else gripping him with evil clutching tentacles. He wanted to run away from this thing that made him hate himself, and his father for bringing this woman into their peace-loving lives.

Neela on the other hand felt neither guilty nor ashamed at the feelings she underwent at the sight of Mohan Womanlike, she had not failed to notice the look in his eyes, and she felt excited and happy. She cared little for the feelings of Prafulla Roy, and less for the consequences.

As the days and weeks flew by, it now dawned on Mohan that it was completely impossible for him to live under the same roof as Neela. He was quite sure, he did not love her. But the longing to touch her, be with her all the time was incessantly maddening. And she did nothing to help him over-rule this infatuation On the contrary she placed temptation in his way every hour he was at home, until he reeled out of his senses and was lost.

One day when Prafulla Roy was away on business, Mohan resisted her no longer, and succumbed to his mad passion. And he knew that he had committed the greatest crime in the eyes of God and man. He had sinned against his father and retribution awaited him. He hated Neela, yet wanted her more than ever. He decided to leave the home that very night, which he spent at a friend's place and thence made arrangements to live at the College Hostel.

Prafulla Roy with his experienced eye had already entertained sparks of suspicion which burnt torment in his heart. On his return, when he found Mohan gone away and Neela evasive in her replies, this suspicion took firm root and burnt a gaping hole, searing his very soul with hatred for Mohan. He lost his appetite, his sleep, and all his peace of mind.

Mohan, on his own, now battled hard against the craze to return home and to temptation. He fought against the thought of Neela whose absence wrapped her closer round him. At last one night in a weak moment he decided to reach her at any cost. But this must be the last time. He left the hostel in the early hours of the night and made for his father's home. He lurked outside the vast grounds of the home, uptil the time Neela retired to her room. He climbed in from over the balcony, and entered as she had unloosed her long hair and was preparing to get into bed.

She was not surprised to see him, for she expected him each night, and was confident he would come. He ran to her with a mad cry of abandon and longing and wordlessly lifted her up in his arms. As her arms went round him, his eyes caught sight of, and clung to a carved dagger which hung in its sheath over her dressing-table. It was the present of a Shan Chief to Prafulla Roy when father and son had gone holidaying to Burma.

Mohan's eyes closed for a long moment, and when he opened them there lay in them a fixed determination. He threw Neela on the bed and as she awaited for her moment of ecstacy, he had unsheathed the dagger, and plunged it into her heart. He plunged it again and again until she lay still.

Her screams brought Prafulla Roy to the locked door, and he hammered at it, crazed with fear as to what was happening on the other side. Mohan now trapped in the sin of his double crime, plunged the dagger once more, not in the heart of Neela, but this time in his own.

The next morning, Prafulla Roy appeared at the police station and declared that he had murdered his wife and his son the night before. The confession was made in the fewest possible words, and in a dignified voice. The case seemed crystal clear, and to the anguish and horror of his friends and relations Prafulla Roy was placed in custody exactly seven months after his marriage to Neela. He awaited the impending trial refusing any defence or bail.

Shankar Bose was Prafulla Roy's closest friend, and he with an uncanny intution realized that there was more to the story than Prafulla's statement. He determined to reach the bottom of the tragedy and one evening visited Prafulla in his cell. Taxed with hours of pleading and pursuation from a friend so dear, a shudder went through Prafulla's body and he broke down and confessed the truth. He related the whole sordid story in broken sentences barely audible.

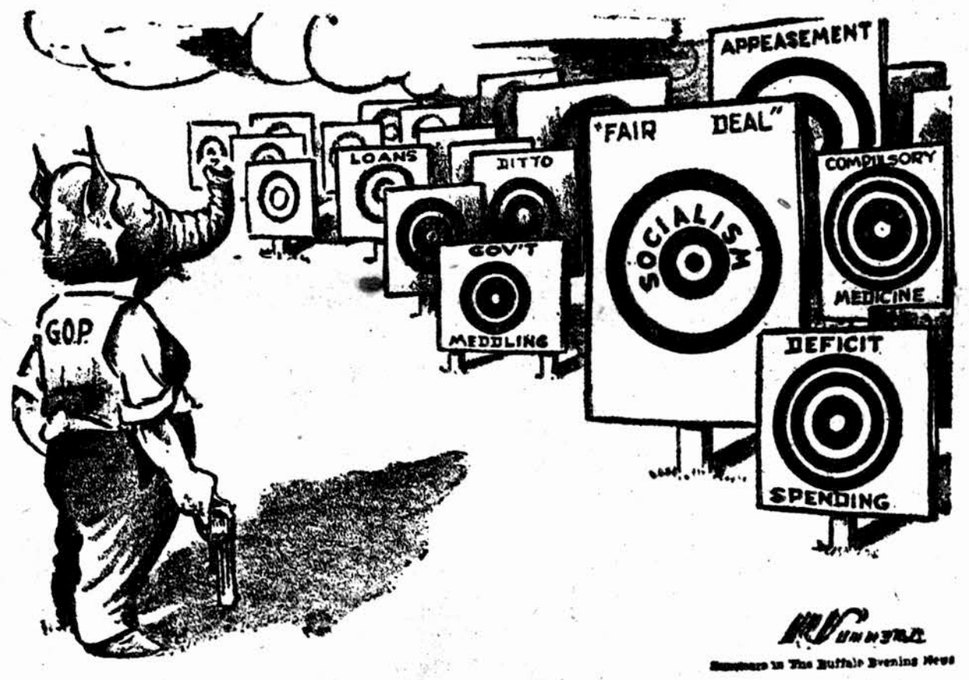
'But, I am the murderer', he repeated again and again. "I married a girl thirty years my junior. I hated my son. Within the recess of my heart I have murdered him a hundred times during these last months. I murdered them both".

In the space of a few moments Prafulla Roy had grown aged and looked like a pitiful old man. Shankar Bose was silent. When he took leave Prafulla Roy scarcely noticed him.

The first thing next morning Shankar Bose made arrangements to obtain Prafulla Roy's release. As they came to his cell they found him lying on the bed as in a deep sleep. They tried and could not awaken Prafulla Roy—nobody could awaken Prafulla Roy any more.

The characters and plot of the above story are entirely fictitious and allude to no person or incident.)

'PLENTY OF TARGETS FOR '50'



Cartoon in The Buffalo Evening News

THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESS—II

(Continued from page 4)

condemnation, regret and expiation. We all knew when we were arraigned before the PAC that we had offended. The less sophisticated often erred by accusing themselves in defending a point that had never been raised; the more experienced heard the charges, expressed their regret and forgot all about it as they stepped out of the room. Often the PAC members had to work hard to prevent the arraigned from committing themselves by talking too much.

I am not saying that all this served no purpose. If that were so, it would not have lasted so long. But what was the purpose it served? It was three fold. The Government was saved from the embarrassment of a continued attack on its police and executive actions; the Press was rescued from constant, harassment and the threat of a persistent Damocles' sword hanging over it, and and the Government abroad and the Press at home—were released from the bad name of working a censorship, whilst the effect was retained. There was not a section of the Press which repudiated this arrangement. Even those newspapers which denounced it as vicious were glad to take advantage of it on occasion.For the bulk of the editors, the system extended a benefit which hitherto was restricted to a privileged few—gave them a friend at court to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. And let it not be forgotten, in the oft-reiterated phrase of Mr. Arhur Moore at the first meetings of the A I N E C, "there was a war on."

The system worked and it met a real need. That is much to say in regard to any institution's work. And there is no gainsaying that it was a glorious experiment in Government-Press relations. But by no stretch of the imagination could it be called a step towards establishing a free press. Nor can it be asserted with any confidence that the system will continue to serve the conditions that have come with the achievement of national independence. That will depend in the last analysis on the outlook of the Government. We know that the difference between an alien administration and a national government is very real and very fundamental. But we know too that all governments have certain common points when they are face to face with the press and independence has served to dispel many illusions on this aspect of the question.

NEXT WEEK: A MATTER OF ORGANISATION.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I AM sure I have more reason to be proud of my origin than that mighty animal, man, writes "Shernaz", in the PUSHPA. For, after all, the material of his manufacture is worthless, found in the dustbin—Dust; whereas, I require wood, cloth, and steel to come into existence. The aristocrats of my kind need a pretty piece of glass or some such ornament for their heads, as well.

Now I happen to be one of the titled section of our Umbrella Community. I am not one of the rank and file—the dark black things with ordinary wooden tops that businessmen are so fond of carrying to and back from their offices. My manufacturer was renowned for his flashy productions and I am one of his flashiest things. I am a cute little eye-catcher. No black covering for me; instead, I am made of beautiful scarlet transparent cellaphane-like substance, with a very light wooden rod for my back-bone. On my scarlet covering is a lovely pattern of tiny elfins playing hide-and-seek among some gorgeous flowers.

When my manufacturer had put the last touches to my make-up, he held me up before a mirror—to admire his master-piece, I suppose. He then pressed me to his lips and murmured, "You are a child's dream in scarlet and pink come true." Those words of his were true to the last syllable, for when I was put up for sale in company with all sorts of my fellows, every single child that came to the shop made a dash for me with glowing eyes. But even to this day I do not know what made the elders turn up their noses at sight of me. So children came and children went, but I remained in the shop till tiny Naz came scampering into the shop, saw me, caught me in her little arms and would not let me go until her reluctant mama ordered the salesman to wrap me up and put the parcel in her car.

Then began my hectic career. I accompanied Naz in rain, in sun, and in shade. She would never dream of going out without me. With her I was neither a thing of fancy nor of necessity, but just a dream come true which she could not bear to leave behind. Sometimes I got lost, and always found Naz with traces of dried tears on her cheeks on my return.

One day, she went out on her usual morning romp with her ayah. I, of course, accompanied her. She was in an especially joyful mood that day. All of a sudden, her quick eye spied a red flower on the opposite hedge. Breaking away from her ayah, she made a dash for it when a rapid racer whizzed by. For the minutest fraction of a second her grab on me tightened, but the next moment I fell out of it her lifeless little palm with the tiny elfins on my body all gosy.

To-day, I am in the folds of a faded pink dress where I have always been since Naz went away to live with fairies and red flowers.

These Sums

The headmaster of a Suffolk village school, turning out a long-forgotten cupboard, has discovered an arithmetic copybook dated 1851 and filled with the neat figures and copperplate handwriting of a boy named George Knappett.

Though there are few sums in George Knappett's book that boys or girls today could not do equally well, there are some which would look very strange in a modern arithmetic textbook. Here are three:

How many Furlongs, Rods, Yards, Inches and Barleycorns will reach round the world supposing it according to the best calculation to be 25,020 miles? (It appears from the working of this sum that there were three Barleycorns to the inch).

How many crusadoes at 6s/2d each must be paid for 1,000 guilders of Nuremburg at 7s/1d each?

A corn factor sent to his correspondents in Spain 10,000 quarters of wheat and agreed at £8-7-6 per load. He has received by several remittances £10,000; what is still due to him?

These examples show that Suffolk then, as now, was mainly concerned with corn.

Keeping Them Quiet

The schoolmaster must have given the older boys and girls this next long sum to keep them engaged while he attended to the smaller members of his class. (A hundred years ago it was usual for the whole school to be taught in one long room.)

A rich nobleman has 5 villages. In every street 12 houses; in every house 5 rooms; in every room 2 bureaux; and in every bureau 12 drawers; in every drawer 4 bags. Every Bag is valued at 150 Guineas, which he is going to exchange for £3 12s pieces. How many must he receive in all?

The following example occurs towards the end of the sum-book and is the most "up to date" that George had to worry over.

If the circumference of the driving wheel of a locomotive be 16 1/2 feet, how many revolutions will it make between Bristol and Exeter, the distance being 75 1/2 miles?

Even today no railway line has penetrated to the remote part of the country where this book was found, and it is probable that the boy worked this up-to-date sum without ever having seen a railway engine.

Story Of Dr. Portly

It all happened when they had measles. Ann had it first, and as soon as she well enough she went to stay with Granny at her seaside house. Then, the very next morning both-Christopher and baby Colin had measles, too.

Poor Mummie was kept very busy all day getting them drinks, and tucking them up when they felt shivery, and untucking them when they were too hot. But, of course, she had to stay with Colin most, so Christopher was rather lonely without Ann.

In the night he woke up feeling miserable and shivery, and could not get to sleep again. So at last he began to call for Mummie to come and fill his hot-water bottle. He called so softly, though, for fear of waking Colin, that she never heard him.

But Mr. Portly did. And then, because tired Mummie had forgotten to shut the kitchen door, he was able to go and investigate.

Patter Patter! Patter! Up the stairs he went. Christopher's door had been propped open, so in he trotted. Then up on to the bed with a little "Meeow-ow-ow!" he leapt, and began to lick Christopher's cheek.

That cheered Christopher up at once. And when, after a chat, Mr. Portly curled up across his legs, Christopher was soon warm and asleep.

Until Christopher was better Mr. Portly was often allowed to stay with him. Mr. Portly played Hunt the Toes on the bed when Christopher felt like it, and slept on a paper Mummie put on the quilt for him.

And the day Christopher got up Mummie said: "Well, Mr. Portly's been as good as a doctor in looking after you!" So for weeks afterwards they called him Doctor Portly for fun!

The Longest River

In spite of the excellent modern charting of the surface of the globe, the question of which is the longest river has always been one for argument.

At different times claims have been made for the Nile, the Yangtse Kiang, the Amazon, and the Mississipi-Missouri, but most modern encyclopedias support the claims of the Amazon.

Now a writer in the Geographical Journal has had a few words to say on the subject. He has lately remeasured the world's major rivers from their source in the "World Aeronautical Charts" and finds that the Amazon is longest with a length of 4050 miles. Next comes the Nile with 3930 miles, the third is the Mississippi-Missouri with 3760 miles, and the Yangtse Kiang is fourth with 3500 miles.

No doubt this latest claim will cause a mild flutter in some geographical devecots.

Too Many Toads

Yet another instance of curing one ill and setting up another, is the introduction of giant toads into Queensland.

These monsters, nine inches long, covered with warts and with large poison glands on each side of their ugly faces, now exist in millions in the sugar areas of Queensland.

Several thousands of them were brought from Hawaii to Australia in 1935 by the Queensland Bureau of Sugar Experimental Stations, to combat the grubs and insects which infest sugar canes. This they have done very successfully. But the giant toads have multiplied so rapidly that they, too, have become a pest.

Quiet At Last

The very talkative know-all young man was watching the planes at London Airport. Four places were drawn up on the tarmac and the noise of their engines was deafening.

"What a din" yelled the young man. "I can hardly hear myself talk!"

"Don't worry" remarked a long-suffering bystander. "You are not missing much!"

Balkan-ji-Bari

A new Balkan-ji-Bari Centre was inaugurated at Ahmedabad by Shri Chinubhai Sheth, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality. Shri Ravishankar Raval, Shri K. S. Dhabhai, Dr. H. B. Dastur, Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shri Ghanshyam Vyas made suitable speeches on the occasion. A Children's Handicafts Exhibition also was organised. Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya took this opportunity and visited the Balkan-ji-Bari Units in different camps.

Who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari? And why have you delayed? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your

DADA.

Boys and girls and workers of the Pimpri Balkan-ji-bari

(Continued from Page 5)

Indians are to be found in various appointments and capacities. A number of them who retired prematurely due to the Jap occupation were reinstated immediately Malaya was reoccupied by the British.

In Business

On the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, a fair number of Indians have interests in landed property, and in rubber and coconut plantations. Business connected with sports goods is virtually dominated by Indians. They are also engaged in profitable trade in cloth and cotton piecegoods. Indian traders are respected by businessmen of other communities.

Check On Usury

In the less important professions, Indians are found amongst taxi-drivers, hawkers, watchmen and money-lenders. Prior to World War II, the Indian money-lender in Malaya, though a boon to many a borrower was an unpopular personality. He was harsh in his terms to the debtor, charging heavy rates of interest. Rightly did the Government pass legislation restricting the activities of money-lenders and their rates of interest.

Another profession which does not speak well of the Malayan Indian is that of the watchman. Most of the watchmen are Sikhs, who although receiving paltry sums as salary have been known to make a lot of money through money-lending of the type already spoken of above. One "Jagga" —that is how the watchman is known in Malaya—piled up a fortune through money-lending. His debtors included a Malay prince, who had practically mortgaged almost all his estates with the "Jagga". It is strange but true that if a Malayan Sikh is met by another Malayan, in the majority of cases the latter would take the former to be the son of a "Jagga". And naturally the former does not like it.

One interesting custom prevails amongst the "Jaggas"—when one of them returns to India on furlough he is usually seen off on board ship by his numerous friends. Little sums of money are presented to him by them as token of their friendship. The money is known as "BHAI-BANDI", and the status of a "Jagga" depends on the total amount of Bhaibandi received by him.

Community life among Indians is par excellence a good example to their brethren in India.
They are simple and straightforward folk possessing great affection for one another.

Communal feelings or religious fanaticism was unknown in Malaya until recently, that is after the partition of India. Normally they meet at the same table and eat common food served.

Due to the fact that education in Malaya is of a high standard, the Indian community has greatly benefitted by it. More than fifty per cent of the Indian population is literate.

Long residence in the country has taught them to be broadminded, tolerant, open-hearted and considerate of other's religions, customs and mode of living. The Hindustani, Punjabi, Tamil, or any other Indian language spoken by them has a sprinkling of Malay, English and even Chinese words.

Many Indians speak more than three languages. Constant mixing and rubbing shoulders with various other nationalities have made the Indians in Malaya thoroughly cosmopolitan.

In Sports

In the field of sport, Indians have excelled in many a game. Lall Singh idolized by the Malayan public as a "Don Bradman" is a bye-word in Malayan cricket. His brother B. S. Gill made his name as an outstanding bowler and represented Malaya against visiting teams of foreign countries. Incidentally, Lall Singh played for India during the Indian Cricket Team's tour in England in 1932-33. He excelled in batting and fielding, and received commendable comment from critics in England, including Frank Wooley, who described him as "the best fielder yet seen in England."

It is in hockey, however, that Indians are famous for their prowess not only in their motherland but also abroad. One of the most outstanding hockeyplayers in Malaya during recent years is no other than the veteran school-master Gorzex Singh, the Selangor State wizzard. He was a double blue in a sense, as he has represented Selangor in both hockey and cricket for a number of years.

A young Malayan Sikh, Paul Singh, was Malaya's Cycling Champion some time ago. A few of his records are still unbroken. Incidentally he is now in India and he told me he would soon be employed in the Home Department in Delhi. Paul Singh is an ex-policeman o fthe Malayan Police and is well educated.

In the field of aviation, it may be of interest to note that as far back as 1934 a young Sikh schoolboy took up flying. He qualified for his Pilot's "A" Licence in early 1935.

Hari Indar Singh Kanwar, that is his name, became the first Indian to qualify as a pilot in Malaya. In an open flying competition held by the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club, he won the coveted Carl Nauer Challenge Cup, thus becoming the Champion Pilot of 1935.

He was the youngest pilot ever to win the trophy being then only seventeen years of age.

The Malayan Indian having been born and bred up in the country, has come to love the country of his adoption. He knows little of India as it is only through newspapers and magzines that he sees it. He is modern and as much Anglicised and Americanised as any other Malayan. He meets all on the same level and has an affectionate approach.

Being thoroughly cosmopolitan in his idea, the Malayan Indian has inter-married with the many nationalities that reside in the country. Many Indians can be seen with Chinese, Malay, Eurasian, Siamese and occasionally European wives.

Sometimes inter-marriage has occurred for two or three successive generations—consequently the latest product has neither much knowledge nor necessity to return to India. In some cases contact with relations in India has been lost. There are many who are there in Malaya without their families. They come to India every two or three years to renew their contact with their kith and kin. When in Malaya, they send regular remittances for the up-keep of their families at home in India.

No Purdah

Indian women present a contrast ranging from the simple illiterate labourer to the ultra modern specimen. On the whole it cannot be said that they are backward.

On the other hand women are well-looked after, and those who prefer to remain single are employed in one capacity or another. There are labourers, domestic servants, teachers, nurses and doctors. They observe no purdah at all and go about their business freely everwhere.

Many of the poorer class sport 'biddis' and occasionally cigarettes in their mouths.

The modern ones are no different from their contemporaries of other nationalities. They wear Indian, Malay and European dress with equal ease and grace. They have a cetain amount of weakness for cosmetics.

Their outstanding characteristic is that they bear no inferiority complex when in the company of males. Being well educated, they are well informed of the rights of the fair sex.

Speaking of Indians generally, it can proudly be said that they have played a great part in the economic development of the country. As a matter of fact they come only second to the Chinese in this respect. It is due to them that rubber production has reached such a high level. They have worked equally well on coconut plantations. Just as they have done in the past Indians in Malaya will continue to do their bit in its economic development.

Birth Of I.N.A.

Prior to World War II, political activity amongst Indians was taboo, for politics was a subject wedded only to the overlord British. The C.I.D. was ever vigilant to spot out offenders. As a result Indians had no other alternative but to be loyal to the British both in Malaya and India. With the outbreak of hostilities in December, 1941, the authorities were wide awake to apprehend those known to possess pro-Axis or pro-Jap feelings. Therefore, it was not until the Japs under Yamashita "The Tiger of Malaya" conquered the country, that interest in politics was aroused amongst Indians.

Japanese propaganda constantly reminded Indians of their patriotic responsibilities towards India. Although this was primarily for their own benifit there was tremendous response.

With the arrival of Subhash Chandra Bose in the country, the Indian National Army was born.

INDIANS IN MALAYA REALISED THAT FREEDOM WAS A THING WORTH FIGHTING FOR, AND GAVE THEIR ALL TO ACHIEVE THE NATIONAL CAUSE.

They enlisted freely in the I.N.A. The whole situation caused a complete change of outlook in their lives. For the first time Indians in Malaya came closer to their motherland and proved that they could be of useful service, even if it meant sacrificing their lives. Many of them fought against the British in Burma and around Kohima and gave their lives in the cause of India's freedom.

WILL MALAYA THROW OFF BRITISH

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Indians' Right

On the close of the Second World War in August, 1945, Malaya was put under a military form of Administration soon after its re-occupation by the British. Many Indians were prosecuted for their anti-British sentiments and activities during the Jap regime. The old office of the Government of India's Agent, which had been closed since the Japanese occupation, again started functioning in September, 1945. In order to have closer contact with Lord Mountbatten's headquarters, the Indian Government appointed a Representatives and Liaison Officer in October 1945, but it was not until January, 1946, that this official opened his office in Singapore. The appointment was necessary in order to watch Indian interests in Malaya in general, and in particular of those Indians who had been arrested all most 'en masse' due to their connection with either the India Independence League or the I.N.A.

Apart from this, the condition of the Indian labour class was deplorable. This unsatisfactory state of affairs was partly due to many of them having been transported by the Japs to work on the construction of the ill-fated Burma-Thailand railway. A large number was reported to have died during their stay there. Those who survived the ordeal were in a terrible state, especially when Jap currency was not recognised as legal tender. Besides there was an acute shortage of basic essentials, including cloth and medicine.

Nehru's Visit

In order to get first hand information, therefore, the Government of India directed its agent in November, 1945, to study the situation and to report. Not satisfied with this, a non-official delegation was sent.

Immediately afterwards, Pandit Nehru himself proceeded to Malaya in March, 1946. His visit was very beneficial as he was able to do a lot to assist the Indian community, especially in the establishment of a Trust. It was because of Pandit Nehru's visit, that many Indians, who were arrested for collaboration with the Japanese were released.

Many Indians who were unable to pay their passage to India were assisted by the Government of India.

In order that help in the form of new and old clothes could be sent to needy Indians in Malaya, the Indian Government relaxed export regulations. Three medical missions, two sponsored by the Indian National Congress and one by the Government of India, were sent to Malaya to give medical aid. Due to the above activities and interest expressed by the Indian Government and the Indian public, the whole situation forced the hands of the British to revise their policy regarding treatment of Indians in Malaya.

On the establishment of Indian Independence in August, 1947, the Government of India took a wise step in appointing a Malayan Indian, Mr. John A. Thivy as its Representative in Malaya. Having been in Malaya for a very long period he knows problems confronting the Indian population very intimately, and has done a lot for them.

'Red' Episode

The vital problem that faced the Indians in Malaya recently was the question of citizenship-whether they desire to be Indian or Malayan citizens? The crux of the question is that they desire the benefits of both, that is they desire to be Indian citizens, while at the same time claiming certain rights enjoyed by the Malayan citizens by virtue of their residential qualifications. The Malayan Government have by degrees increased the residential period needed for qualifying as a Malayan citizen. In addition they have brought in various restrictions. Dual citizenship for obvious reasons is neither desirable nor possible. How the British will eventually solve this problem is left to be seen.

To give a general idea of representation of communities in the new set-up of the Malayan Government, the following data is quoted:—

Community	Population	No. of Seats
Malays	2,519,999	22
Chinese	2,611,500	14
Indians	605,500	8
Europeans.	30,000	2
Ceylonese & others	28,000	1
Eurasians	19,000	1
Total		50

From the above it will be noticed, that although the Europeans are a mere yoke? fraction when compared with the Indian population, they are to get two more seats. Giving the Malays eight more seats, is understandable in the sense that so-called Malay interests have to be safeguarded against the Chinese. It is hoped that the Indians in Malaya will get a fair deal.

During the recent Malayan disturbances which were mainly sponsored by the Communists, many members of the Indian community who happened to be officials in various Trade Unions were arrested and thrown behind the bars. As has been well presented in the Indian Press, there was great agitation when one Indian was executed on the flimsiest of grounds by the Malayan Government. This caused a lot of uneasiness in the minds of the Indian public both in Malaya and India. However it must be stated that great credit goes to the Indian Government in representing their cases and trying to stay the execution. The hanging of Ganapathy has left a bitter taste in the mouth of the Indian public both in India and Malaya.

The future of Indians in Malaya is partly in their own hands. Whether it is advisable for them to be repatriated to India is a matter of debate.

Should they choose to remain in the country of their adoption, they have to be one with the Malays in obtaining self-Government and independence for Malaya. Indeed they are so even now. It was stale propaganda by the British when they said that Indians were disliked by the Malays. There could be hardly a greater myth. The British say that Malays dislike the Chinese too. This is because the British have Malaya as their last stronghold in Asia. During the past four years, the once mighty British Empire has collapsed like a pack of cards.

The British having recognised Communist China, the whole policy in Malaya will have to change in view of the new situation which has been created.

Whether Malaya will be held for long by the British is a question which history will answer in time. The whole of Asia is like an elephant on the move after a long slumber. Its steps are slow but sure. The Indonesians next door have already thrown off the foreign yoke, while the Indo-Chinese are on the verge of doing so. This should be an eye-opener to the British. Will Malaya be next? The Malayans, (all united under one banner as Asiatics) whether they be Malaya, Chinese, Indians or others know the answer best.

CENTENARY OF TELEGRAM

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(Continued from Page 2)

brother is dead; the coffin is on the way."

Then there was the cattle dealer who telegraphed to his agent to "Bring my horse and Sheep." Somehow, the last word was turned into sheep, with the result that the agent instead of bringing his master's favourite collie, brought several thousand sheep a long distance. And you can guess what the dealer said when he saw them!

In another case a plain business message was given a matrimonial turn. When handed in it read—"Come early so that we can arrange Wednesday," when it arrived, however, it read—"Come early so that we can arrange wedding."

But not all telegraphic mistakes belong to the old days. Not so very long ago a Birmingham lady wired to her brother to say that his dog, Paddy, was being sent to London by train. When the telegram was delivered, however, it said—"Daddy arrives Paddington 3-30. Bring chain and collar!"

Leaving the humourous side, it is interesting to note that there is hardly a spot on the globe to-day no matter how remote, to which it is impossible to send a telegram. The high seas, mountain vastnesses, seemingly impenetrable jungle in India, Africa, Brazil, the Australian Bush, all have been conquered. Indeed, during the World Exhibition at Wembley, a telegram was despatched round the world to every country.

And perhaps the most fascinating fact about the telegram is that you never know just what is contained in that little envelope. It may be the good news, or that you are the father of twins. Maybe it is just a few words from the mother-in-law saying she is arriving for the week-end. But again it could contain the most thrilling news ever. That is perhaps its most wonderful secret, and which makes it the most romantic and dramatic piece of paper in the world.

Let us talk it over —

WE may have anti-Child Marriages Act and also clamour for raising the marriageable age limit from fifteen years to sixteen in the case of girls and from eighteen to twenty in the case of boys. However, in practice we see even educated parents of marriageable girls feel no qualms of conscience in defeating the purpose of such social reforms when it suits them to do so.

I know a few instances and can say without fear of being contradicted that at least in two cases the marriage could not have taken place but for the willful connivance of the parents. In the first case the boy and girl came from cultured, educated families and happened to be school class-mates. So far so good, for, in this age of equality it is absurd to insist that the husband should have greater academic qualification than the wife. But the snag lay in the parity of their age which was twenty years. Now, for a girl this may be the proper age to get married but not so for the boy as it is generally believed that the girl is more mature physically and mentally than the boy at this age. Besides (and more important) it was known to both families that the English firm in which the boy had finished his apprenticeship had an unwritten rule prohibiting marriage till the age of five and twenty!

Instead of appreciating the spirit behind this convention which helps young men to follow their pursuit with undivided attention, it was criticised as foreign to Indian thought and culture. Well, if one were to argue like this, much the same charge could be levelled against the Indian Army too wherein officers are not expected to marry before they are twenty-five years of age. One may call this too as un-Indian but on the proviso that one is prepared to declare "un-Indian" the very fact of having an Army in this land of Buddha and Gandhi, the ancient and modern apostles of Non-violence!

But to return to the boy and girl and their parents particularly the latter, who were in a hurry to get the marriage solemnised as the boy was likely to go abroad for further training. Of course they could see the possibility of the young man sowing wild oats in a foreign country where many are the temptations but once he was married there was no fear of his bringing a foreign bride along with his specialised training. This may be worldly wisdom but it completely ignored the feelings of an educated young women who expects fidelity from her husband unlike her sisters of old who were taught never to question it!

* *

After having said this, readers may wonder whether I give nothing to the personal feelings of the boy and girl, the main actors in the piece. I may add that in this instance they were not acting on their own impulse but rather under the influence of the talk and teasing that go on when two young people come together socially. Had their feelings been spontaneous they should have waited for a couple of years more which would have enabled them to know more of each other.

* *

Here is an other example of parental machinations which many times turn to naught progressive changes in society. In this case the boy was England-returned (and that's why more covetable) and staying with his papa's friend. Within two months he was declared engaged to the latter's fifteen-year-old daughter. The young man's relations and friends were astonished to see this twenty-eight year-old boy, with his three years education and stay in England willing to take a child-wife. His own parents who did not even remotely think that such a development was possible felt cheated because the girl's father did not inform them about what was cooking under their own roof! Instead of discouraging the boy and the slip of a girl, her parents were pleased to hook 'a fine fish' as the young man was considered in the matrimonial market. His education, figure and personality, plus the father's prospering business had made him much sought-after since his return from abroad.

The thirteen years difference between him and the girl did not seem to worry her parents in the least for they began to press for early celebration of the wedding! Perhaps they were afraid that postponement by a couple of years might fix the prospective groom's mind elsewhere! I am sure, these people would have blamed other parents for making such indecent hurry in marrying off a girl in her early teens. They would have pitied the girl's lot by drawing a bleak picture of her future with repeated child-births, growing family responsibilities and what not!

Leela

ROMANTIC FILM COUPLE

Lovely ANN BLYTH and handsome FARLEY GRANGER make an ideal romantic combination both in and out of pictures.

When Two Cats Converse

★

(Continued from Page 2)

this place of an album of shrews: Our mistress.....oh well!

Billa: Prrm. (Hesitatingly) My sweetie pie, don't you think you're a bit heavy on the mistress? After all she is not of our species, not even of our genus.

Billi: She is a female anyway.

Billa: True, but should we be ungrateful like human beings, dear?

Billi: (Placidly) O. K. St. Augustine. If you like their company for elevating your mind stay with them and don't come to me whimpering when you are stoned.

Billa: Pet, you know I couldn't do a year without you, not even with all the buttered toasts and what the contractor explains as meat.

(Slowly they move away. They crawl past the Kingsway and the Queensway, and reach a spot where unexpectedly they come across their old friend mustachio'd Tom. Once he was with the Commissioner, but for some time past is with the High Commissioner.)

Tom: (Utters a note of cultured surprise while taking off his imaginary hat) Miao-w-e-l-l, well, is it not Siri (couldn't pronounce Sri) Billa. And Siri Mutty Billi, what a pleasure to meet you again. (They wag their tails as equivalent to shaking hands.)

Billa: My dear Tom, it is darned good luck to meet you. It's three years since we met last, is it not?

Tom: Aha, let me see, two years and nine months to be exact. And what a change has taken place in your country!

Billa: Oh, what a change, all over the world! (His master was in the Foreign Office).

Billi: (Quietly) WHAT a change! (Purrs).

Tom: Come, let's have a drink. (It was his native custom.)

Billa: (Looks askance at Billi) Shall we?

(A few minutes stroll and they reached Plaza, the most gorgeous of the entertainment places patronised by the officials and the foreigners, particularly the foreigners. Only a few native beggars loitered and whinned outside. They found a comfortable place under a table.)

Tom: Tell me, how is the world treating you?

Billa: Oh, well, too much of work.

Billi: (From the corner of her mouth) TOO much. (Both the males smile.)

Billa: And, what are you doing now?

Tom: Well, I am now going out with my master (animated) to the South-Eastern Islands.

Billa: You lucky devil! There will be some REAL constructive work waiting for you there. I envy you. (With a ear-to-ear grin prods in the ribs of his friend.)

Tom: Very real (prods in return).

Billi: (Bored) I wish some one would tell me about this South-Eastern Islands. Everybody nowadays seems to be talking about them. (Smiling affably) New fashion growing there? Like New Look?

Tom: No, rats, dear lady, they are simply infested with rats.

Billi: Then why all this scare?

Tom: Too many of them, that's why. They are swooping down from the north, east, south and every direction save the west. And only the west remains there to save us.

Billi: West? (Ponders) You mean where the light goes out?

Tom: You are a perfectly dear lady. Yes, that's it.

Billia: (Fearing his silence might be mistaken for addle-headedness) And there is a grave danger facing us now. As a matter of fact I have overheard my master whispering that never in the history we had to cope with such a disaster.

Billi: What disaster?

Tom: They devour the cats.

Billi: Oh, my tail! Devour the cats —the rats?

Tom: That's it.

Billi: Boiled or raw?

Billa: (Mew, sssh!) Not literally, but metaphorically.

Tom: Better, spiritually, or intellectually.

Billa: Rather.

Billi: Holy eggs! Would they be so mean and vicious? I thought this thing intellect was only man's sin—to devour each other. (Resignedly) Oh, well, one lives to learn. (Conceals a yawn with her paw) Mi--o-w. Pardon me.

NEED FOR 'HANDS OFF WOMEN' CODE

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(Continued from Page 8)

ed persons and punishing the culprits" is an attractive slogan, and how one wishes it could work! It can be done if, as in the two Punjabs and the surrounding areas, the abduction of women was a planned item in the cult of those who stand for retaliation. But have we been entirely successful in our own country? What have we done to those who still do not hesitate to lay hands on women in the name of retaliation? One had hoped that the experience of post-partition human misery and brutality would make people realise its futility; but one has only to see what happened to West Bengal to make one wonder, 'Whither India?' Is this barbaric cult come to stay, not only to vitiate our political and civic life but also completely to brutalise our nation? Are only Governments to resist it or is it not the citizens' duty to raise their voice of indignation and pinning down the criminal.

From facts available it is of relief to find that even though the abduction of women was fully exploited for rousing passions, yet in practice in the two Bengals it cannot be traced to political causes in the same manner as one has had the misfortune to witness in other places.

One must wait for the collection of data to assess the motives that led to the molestation and abduction of women in the two Bengals.

We have had many a communal riot in the past but until 1946 in none of the riots one heard of onslaught on women and children. What has happened to-day that we cannot bring back that traditional code?

"HANDS OFF WOMEN AND CHILDREN" MUST BE THE SLOGAN OF RESISTANCE TO THE EFFORTS AT BRUTALIZATION OF OUR NATION.

The East Bengal episode has proved that thousands of good Muslims went out of their way to give protection to the minorities in danger. Similarly it happened in West Bengal. Acts of humanity know no boundaries

Then what has one to do? How can one help in this cause? By persuading fear-stricken people to place their grievances in the area of occurence and assisting them to get justice, one will not only help an individual suf-

Are There Criminal Types?

Are there actually criminal types? Bosh, says Anders H. Lunde, criminologist at Rutgers University. Criminal classes? Nonsense!

Does justice always triumph Not so often as we think he admits a little wryly.

The youngster from a "good family steals a car. It's a prank. If the kid comes from the wrong side of the tracks, has no family or friends to intercede, he is reformatory case.

In the modern technological forms of crime—corporate figure-juggling, deliberate mis-management for profit, transactions narrowly legal but morally as wrong as murder—the criminal may escape in a large percentge of cases. Many times no one knows a crime even took place

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

State approach to dance—Folk dances in schools—extent of Indian dance-art—scope and personnel of survey—art wealth of Bali—Lepakshi attracts attention—Mayor on film export—Keerti Mandir at Porbandar.

ACCORDING to news from New Delhi, the Government of India has now proposed to approach the sphere of Indian dance. The Ministry of Education has formulated a scheme to introduce some representative folk dances in schools and colleges.

Perhaps it, thereby, hopes to break regional barriers and to develop a closely quiet national culture. The Ministry's ambition, as the report goes, has soared to the height of evolving a national repertoire.

Angle Of Approach

The objects are as laudable as they are confusing. Again they are divorced from realism. Beauty in variety was one of the characteristics of Indian arts. Varied cultural patterns, which are discernible even today, owe their peculiarities to the genius and tradition of the regions in which they were moulded; and as such they must retain their identity. However in the new social set-up. such cultural patterns should be made known beyond their respective frontiers in order to foster inter-regional understanding and appreciation.

The introduction of folk dances in schools and colleges will lead to the exchanges of dance forms between various regions; and this should be its principal objective. It will be futile to cherish the ambition of building up a national repertoire on the basis of a limited number of folk dances when introduced in educational institutions. Dance should be approached entirely from a different angle, if it is to be assessed in its numerous forms as basis material for the development of a national repertoire.

The Western method of classifying dance or music into categories like classical and folk should not be blindly followed in India. The technique of some dances, which might be considered as folk by inexperienced or ill-informed observers, may happen to be essentially classical in certain respects; and in view of the tendency to classify every art form of the common people as folk art, any classical technique might be grouped in the folk category if it is confined to villages. In India, it will be difficult to draw a hard and fast line between the terms "folk and classical" when applied to arts.

Dance-Survey

To begin with, the Government proposes to undertake a survey of folk dances in order to select them for educational institutions. The Indian dance-art, which is as extensive in its range as the country itself, is still an unexplored field of culture when the Government intends to approach this field, it should proceed to explore the latter in its entirely, so that money and explorers' energy might be spent once and utilised for an undertaking of a greater national importance. A comprehensive and competent survey should be the very first step when the Government has begun to evince interest in the art of dancing.

The success of a dance survey however limited it be in its extent, will depend upon the knowledge and competency of the persons who may be appointed to conduct it. They should be real experts and not mere opportunists They should be close students of India's dance-art and also of other traditional arts. Moreover such persons should necessarily be students of music as dance and music are inseparable, and should be fully conversant with the classical and folk principles of poetic composition.

Pitfalls In Selection

But experience has shown that persons selected by the Government for personnel of its well-intentioned schemes are frequently ill-suited for them. The membership of committees, boards and delegations formed for the purpose of arts seems to have been considered as a privilege primarily to be extended to a few politicians—men and women—having some pretension to knowledge of arts. Then there are some others who have made themselves easily accessible as 'experts' to the official circles. 'Experts' from such groups usually figure in personnel selected for schemes of arts.

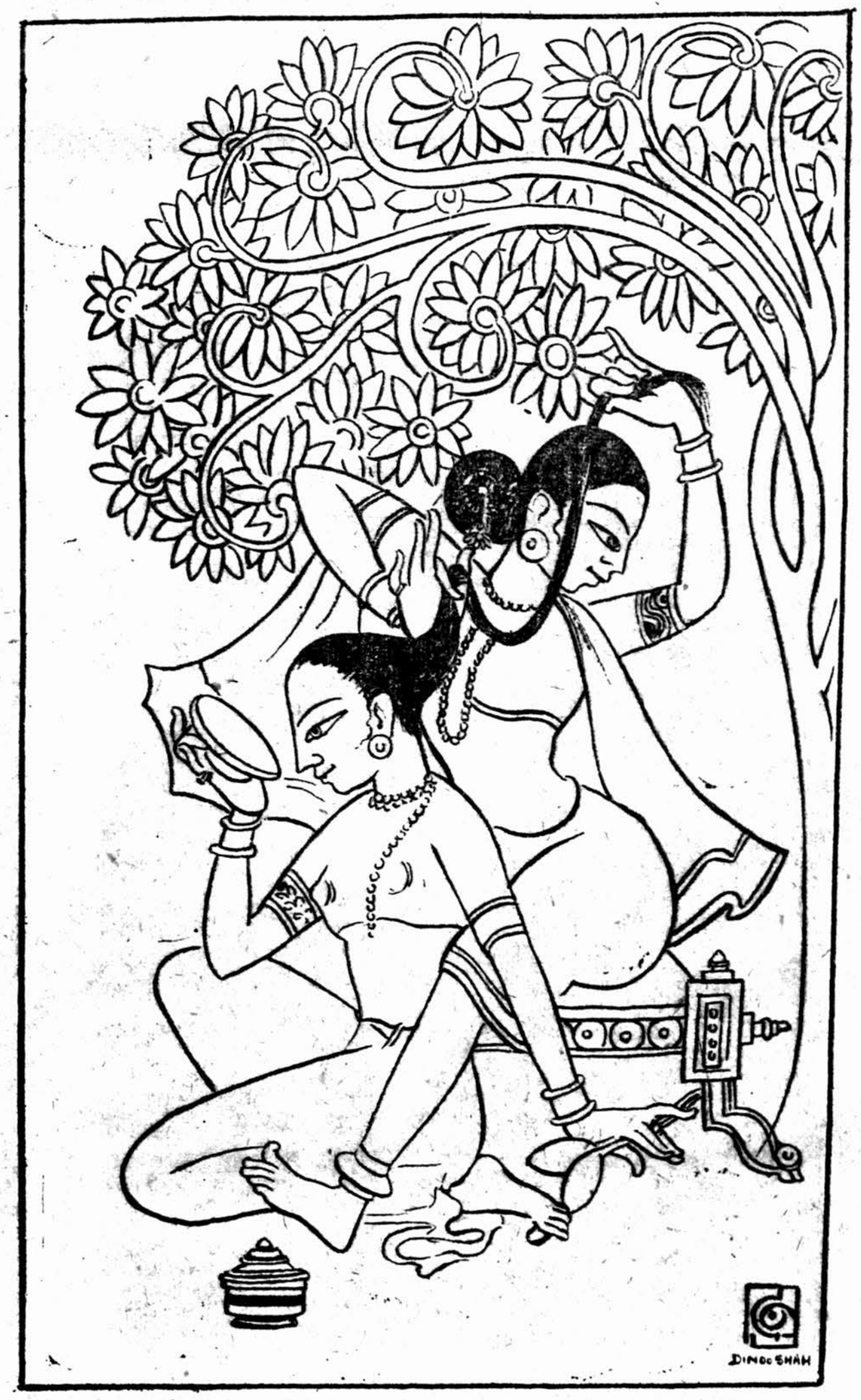
As regards drama and dance, a race of experts has suddenly sprung into prominence in the wake of independence. Playwrights and players in various states who, in precarious conditions have continued the country's theatrical tradition, are assigned no place in the revival of the stage. On the contrary, they have been superciliously treated by fastidious amateurs groups as 'professionals'. Such groups have pushed themselves in the lime-light as pioneers of theatrical art and have now founded a national theatre centre. In view of this, it is not difficult to anticipate that the Government, whenever it decides to approach, theatrical art, will negotiate with amateurs and not with the real veterans of the stage

Conditions are not different in the world of dance. Lady Leela Sokhey (Madame Menaka) died in life-long and selfless devotion to the cause of Indian dance. Others of her category, Shrimati Rukhmini Devi, Uday Shankar, and Ram Gopal, to mention a few, have gained nothing but have been labouring for the regeneration of dance-art; and then there are hereditary masters in the South, North and East who have continued the glorious tradition of dance-technique. Opposed to them all, a dance-front has been set up by some half baked amateurs who have propagated sophisticated technique of dance. A few of them have made themselves prominent by presenting ballets of national and political episodes in haphazard technique; and they are keen to take advantage of the Government's solicitude for the revival of dance.

Right Persons

The Government will have to exercise extreme care and discrimination in selecting the personnel, if dance survey is ever undertaken. The approach will go the wrong way, if it is made with the help of the ill-informed people. Leaving the requirements of dance for schools and colleges, it is necessary to explore the entire field of dance and then to organise a machinery for its reorganisation on a sound basis. The survey which should be on a comprehensive scale should be entrusted to real expert and veterans and not to opportunists and propagandists who are ever anxious to assume importance irrespective of their abilities. It must embrace in its scope, music both instrumental and vocal as the latter forms an indispensable background to dance, be it classical or folk.

As a paper scheme, the dance survey will not be of much avail. It must be supplemented by detailed recording of the technique and sound. In the case of classical dances only accredited exponents preferably of the hereditary class should be invited to record. Similarly dance-forms of village folks should be recorded by village artistes or experienced persons. Such records, if circulated to dance-institutions, will be of great use in teaching dance. They will perpetuate the authentic technique and forms which usually go to extinction with the death of masters. The Government should envisage the dance survey as a necessary prelude to the preservation and revival of the dance-wealth of India.



"Shringar" A Painting

BY MR. DINUBHAI SHAH.

Pageant In Bali

The brief report of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Baji conveys an impression that the people, out of enthusiasm to honour him, made a fascinating movie. The grand reception accorded to him on the 120 mile long route seems to have assumed the appearance of a gorgeous pageant. Decorative arches made of green bamboos, creepers and fruits, temple dances performed by beautifully dressed maidens, music played by temple orchestras and mantras chanted by Brahmin priests in holy robes made the ensemble of a scene which must have been reminiscent of the glorious past of India. Added to them all, was the ceremonial procession of Hindu gods and goddesses which paraded near the Prime Minister's residence.

Apart from the monumental relics like Borobadur in Java, the island of Bali is a living centre of Indian arts. Bali's temples, music, dances and other arts have continued the Indian tradition Since India and Indonesia can now meet as free countries and on terms of equality and friendliness, the Government of India should arrange to survey the art-wealth of Bali. This would be research in the right direction for the relics of Indian art tradition and for material needed for reconstruction and revival of various Indian arts

Superb Lepakshi

Situated in a village of the same name in Southern India is the Lepakshi Temple Though it is a monumental relic of Indian art of the Vijayanagar period, no notice of it was hitherto taken officially Now the Government of Madras has thought of ensuring its preservation. One wonders why this temple of high artistic merits was lost sight of all this while by the Archaeological Department.

The Lepakshi Temple is said to be a superb combination of architecture, sculpture and mural decoration. All these arts are of high standards. The Lepakshi Trust Committee has commissioned three artists to copy mural paintings. This is a responsible undertaking. Preservation of murals should be the immediate concern of the Government and committee. The copying of murals should be done under expert direction The Government of Madras should, therefore, take upon itself the responsibility of preserving murals and of getting them copied Failing this, it should see that the work was done thoroughly and accurately

Export Of Films

Mr. S. R. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, has completed his visit to Hollywood.

(Continued on Page 31)

Educating Indian Electorate

VILLAGE LIBRARY MOVEMENT CAN LAY FOUNDATION

BY N. N. CHANDUR

WITH the coming into force of the new Constitution, 150 million people of India, the largest single unit, possibly with the exception of China, will be enfranchised and be enabled to go to polls probably next summer and vote for the candidates of their choice to carry on the legislative and executive functions of the State on their behalf and for them.

BUT IT HAPPENS THAT MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF THIS HUGE ENFRANCHISED POPULATION IS ILLITERATE AND CANNOT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN ONE TYPE OF SCRIPT FROM THE OTHER.

It is just this illiteracy that is the greatest weakness of this budding democracy and, may be, the strength of its rulers. To the extent that the vast bulk of this population exercises its functions intelligently, the experiment of democracy in this country will either show sings of success or failure. This ability to intelligently exercise the franchise is the result of education. By education is not meant merely being literate, that is, the ability to read and write. Reading and writing form but part of education. The capacity to understand and discriminate between right and wrong, between right choice and wrong choice, between the possibility of committing an error and doing something good, to know from one's own experience and the experience of others, forms the major part of education.

Adult Literacy

The Government of India is trying to do something in the direction of spreading literacy among adults. Adult education schemes have taken various forms and shapes in this age of broadcasting and movies. But the attempts are made with a hastening attitude, without sufficient breadth and depth. It may not be just possible to do otherwise. Literacy is no doubt the basic background, if education is to go deeper. For that knowledge has to be spread. And this is no easy thing. Considering the vastness of the country and the population to be tackled. It is not easy in the sense that it needs vast funds and large number of trained men. Added to that it is more important that we have the material with which to reach the people to spread knowledge. That is the greatest problem in our country.

The spread of knowledge can be properly done through a net-work of library service throughout the country. Attempts were made in the past in certain parts of the country for developing the library movement. But possible non-availability of all the materials necessary and the paucity of funds kept the right approach in abeyance.

In Baroda And Mysore

Baroda is said to have developed a good rural library service under the care of the late Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar. So did Mysore experiment nearly thirty-five years back. During the stewardship of Sir M. Visweswarayya as Dewan of Mysore the Government established a state-wide library service. A small library consisting of a couple of hundred books was moving about from one set of villages to another. Usually this library used to be detained in each prominent village where there was a small reading public for a fortnight and then it was sent to the next village. But this library consisted of only story books and novels. During those days there were very few writers and those few writers would either write stories or novels or poetry. There were practically no writers who write any informative books. Along with the story books that were available then, the Government publications from the Agriculture and Health Departments used to be there. These formed the only informative books. As such the library, beyond creating a love for reading, could not achieve much. In the circumstances when there was such a paucity of any informative books nothing much could have been done in that direction. Anyway that was a good start. Sir M. Visweswarayya might have wished that this should form the nucleus of a cultural movement in the countryside. Unfortunately his successors did not look at it with favour and the library service ended.

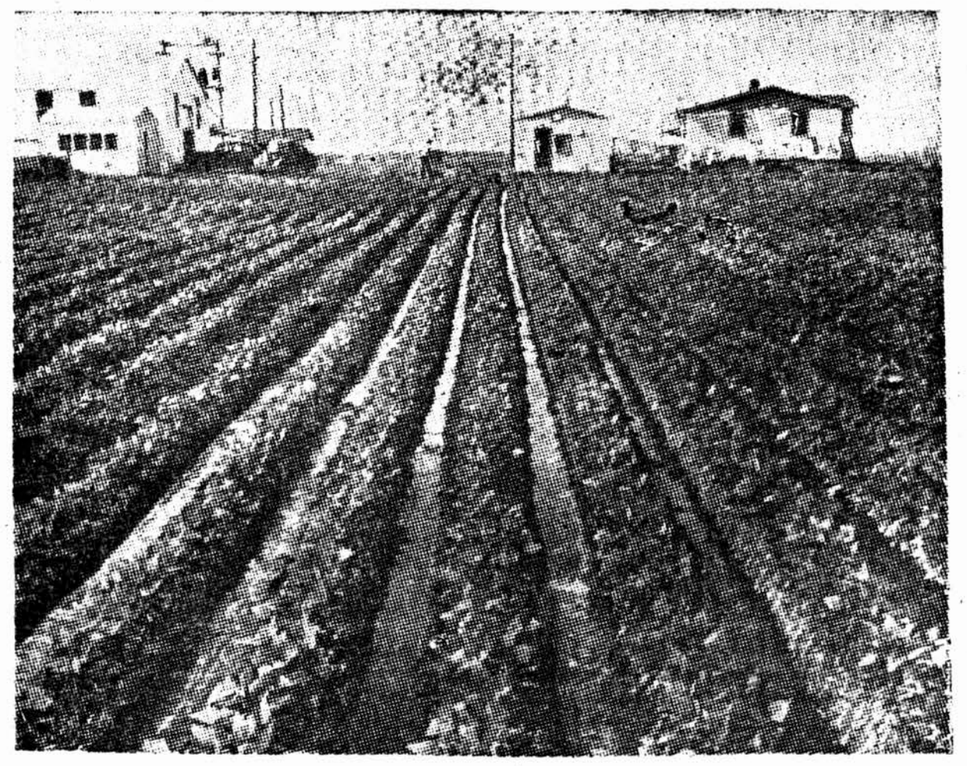
What is necessary today is an elaborate and wide network of libraries to serve every nok and corner of the country. Every talent, to whatever school of thought one may belong, must be fully utilised. It is not stories and novels only that we want. We want to develop every aspect of life. These talents in the country must be utilised to produce literature to serve the needs of the people. It will not only encourage the authors, it will make the authors feel that they must give of their best to the country. This will greatly help cultural regeneration.

Non-Party

If the country is to march forward library service must become extensive and intensive. It will be necessary if it is to serve its purpose that it should not be controlled by the Government, as in that case any Government will naturally try to distribute its patronage to its party followers or supporters. The library service must be above parties and be controlled by a separate statutory body which will consist of the best representatives of all schools of thought in the country and will be catholic in its outlook. Under Government patronage there will always be the danger of regimentation of thought. That is a world-wide experience and should be avoided at any cost if we are to develop as freedom-loving citizens. Regimentation is the greatest enemy of free development and hence necessary safeguards must be adopted to see that it does not enter into the field of culture, expected of the library service.

With such a facility placed at the disposal of the people adult franchise will enable them to use their rights in the proper direction so that the generality of the people may be benefitted. It will be the lever for the creation of a better type of citizenship and consequently a really representative type of Government.

Unfortunately for us much of the hopes cherished by the Education Minister of the Government of India have been wet-blanketed on account of the financial condition of the Government of India. The Defence Department has been taking away a large bulk of the budget of the Indian Government. Let us trust that the revival of the hope of a possible friendly settlement of the Indo-Pakistan disputes, the military's claim on the finances of the country will become less and less and thereby enable diversion of sufficient funds towards the cultural regeneration of the vast humanity of the East. Therein only lies the future of this vast sub-continent.



Field beans receive their first... irrigation in a test development farm which is fed by the Gand Coulee Dam.

GRAND COULEE DAM

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(Continued from Page 10)

as milking, pumping domestic water for his farmstead, and processing crops.

Allotment Of Units

To keep selfish profit from the great project, the U.S. Government decided that each farmer could have but one irrigated farm. This policy was adopted by a vote of the U.S. Congress. Experts from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation have divided the basin into almost 12,800 farm units, each large enough to support an average family at a good level of living.

The best land is divided into small farms of 40 to 80 acres with the less productive land in larger blocks up to a maximum of 160 acres. Each acre of land was appraised and price set according to its dry-land value. The present owners of the land (more than four-fifths of the area to be irrigated is owned by individuals) may keep one farm unit and must sell the rest at the appraised price; water for irrigation is provided only on this condition. All who wished to receive irrigation water voted to accept this condition. In all cases, participation in the irrigation plan was voluntary.

The farmer's irrigation costs will be in two parts. He must pay a small annual charge for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation system. In addition, he must pay off the irrigation project's share of the construction cost of the whole project, averaging $85 per acre. He has 40 years in which to repay this, with no interest charges, and repayment does not begin until 10 years after water had reached his farm. A small area of 5,400 acres in the southerly part of the big project is already under irrigation with water pumped directly from the river.

Scenic Grandeur

The Grand Coulee Dam is a major scenic attraction. Hundreds of thousands of tourists drive there to spend a few hours. The tourist leaves by a road which climbs up the canyon wall, then drops down into the Grand Coulee. As he drives along the highway he is conscious that, if he returns in future years, the road he is following will be deep under the waters of the reservoir. At the end of the Coulee, he passes the earth dike which will dam the lower end of the reservoir. Past the scattered lakes of the lower Coulee and then across many miles of level land the highway runs. There are a few small towns and a few farms, some irrigated by wells. But only in imagination can the tourist see what a few years of irrigation will bring—hayfields and cattle-filled pastures, orchards and crops, tree-shaded farmhouses with vegetable gardens and poultry houses, new schools and town halls, a region bearing the produce of newly fertile land to people in far-off cities of the United States.

The "Tennis Temptress"

GUSSIE MORAN who arrived in London, went to the Dorchester Hotel where she tried out the "Tennis Temptress"—the new bloomer type of out fit—specially designed for her by Pierre Balmain for the Wimbledon Championships.

CRICKET CARAVAN

(Continued from Page 3)

is as exceptional as Bradman the batsman. He may be—one day, and what an achievement it would be.

To our minds it has been only natural but a great pity that so many adult Australians should first convert into an idol and then refuse to lisen to any criticism whatsoever concerning this very unsophisticated and worthy, country-reared Australian, whose shrewd brain, extraordinary ability and unswerving loyalty to his boyhood ambition made him one of the great batsmen of all time. (WORLD COPYRIGHT)

(NEXT WEEK: WORLD WITHOUT BRADMAN)

Mao Resembles Stalin In Many Ways

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(Continued from Page 6)

French Revolution, but with the Communist Party superimposed as the political authority. This, of course, is not orthodox Communism, but it has enabled Mao to win all China.

That is the central fact about Mao, that he is self-made—as a Communist and as a potentate. All the European Communist dictators (even Tito) were Moscow-trained, but Mao was in Moscow for the first time in his life during the last six months—when he came to negotiate with Stalin as an equal.

The makers of the Russian revolution, Lenin and Trotsky, went through their formative years in exile, and so did Mao's own chief lieutenants. His Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, became a Communist as a student in France, and his Army Commander, Chu Teh, acquired both his politics and his military craft in Germany.

RESEMBLES STALIN

But Mao himself had never left China; he deliberately refused to do so when he had a chance as a student in 1917. In that, he resembles Stalin.

Mao joined the Chinese Communist Party at its foundation in 1921, when he was twenty-eight. During the revolutionary years from 1922 to 1927, when the Chinese Communist, Party, guided by Russian advisers and allied with Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, firs tcame near to absolute power, he remained an organizer of peasants in his native Hunan and the neighbouring provinces.

In 1927, catastrophe overtook the Communists: Chiang suddenly turned against them with violence. Those of the party leaders who escaped his executions went into hiding. It was then that Mao, far from the centre of the political storm, armed his peasants' unions and carried on—in defiance of the clan-destine party leadership, which disapproved of his "rifle movement."

He suffered severe reverses, and for a time was a fugitive in South China, living like the sparrows. Then he performed a miracle: he managed to build up a Communist administration in the mountains of Kiangsi.

The underground party authorities in Canton and Shanghai repudiated him and dismissed him from all party offices he had held. But he went stubbornly on; and in the end it was the party leadership that reluctantly surrendered to his success.

At this time, 1928, Mao was joined by Chu Teh, who was to become and remain his army commander. Together they managed to arm, clothe and feed their mountain guerillas, and gradually to extend their power out into the country.

It took Chiang Kai-shek five years to defeat them. But he never caught them. Dragging their machinery with them, Mao led his followers on the fantastic Long March of 6,000 miles right through China to Yenan, in the north-west. And all the time throughout these years, Mao was "giving the peasants the land" Wherever he was driven, he made agrarian revolutions. Chiang would follow and suppress the peasants with violence.

DEATH OF THOUSANDS

Mao must have known that he was thus causing the death of thousands of peasants, but he also knew that he was spreading a wish among the peasants of all China that he should succeed.

Mao is not squeamish about death. Both sides in the ten years' Civil War (1927-37) killed freely. Mao himself lost his first wife at a Kuomintang strangling-post, and his second wife fell a casualty on the Long March.

This did not prevent him from offering a "United Front" to Chiang Kai-shek when the Japanese attacked. Nor did the forming of this "United Front" prevent him from continuing to extend the area of Communist domination within China while the Japanese were supposedly the common enemy.

How General George Marshall failed to bring Mao and Chiang together, and how Mao, seeing his chance, conquered the whole of China, is recent history. At fifty-seven he has reached the summit of power.

Although little is yet known of his regime, it is plainly different in origin from the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe. They are simply the results of Russian military conquest: his victory came through civil war and revolution.

Mao, even today, remains in tastes, and manners a Humanese peasant, plastering his food with the red pepper the Hunanese love and speaking the dialect of his province. He is, indeed, as Hunanese as Stalin is Georgian, and as Chinese as Stalin is Russian.

Neither is the internationalist type that the early Marxists envisaged in power; both are local bosses, who have worked their way up from the country as organizers.

How these two men will get on together, each with his vast empire and absolute power, cannot be foretold. It is at least clear that Mao, who is the younger, has long been accustomed to taking all his decisions for himself. He is the only Communist, other than Stalin, who has never been submitted to a course of party discipline.

ART NOTES

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(Continued from Page 29)

According to news from Los Angeles, he has found the survey of the motion picture industry of America deeply impressive. Since Mr. Patil had gone to Hollywood in the capacity of president of the Film Inquiry Committee, the first hand experience gained by him will be very valuable to the Committee in its deliberations and in making recommendations. Mr. Patil should also convey his impressions to the film industry of India.

Referring, in an interview, to export trade in Indian films, Mr. Patil asserted that India must spend many years on good films first for domestic showing before considering the production of films for export. Discerning film producers should endorse the view expressed by him. The immediate task, which they must face is to set higher standards of production and then to begin to build up the Indian film as a means of national expression. The development of export trade should logically be a subsequent stage. Films intended for export should be of high order, and for the same reason they will have to be carefully selected.

Memorial To Mahatmaji

The Keerti Mandir at Porbander which was declared open by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, is a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi at his birth-place. In its design of architecture and sculptural decorations, it is typically Indian. Any structure constructed as a memorial to Gandhiji could not have been, otherwise, in its design and artistic details. The memorial further emphasises the fact that Indian architecture is still a living tradition in the face of odds against it.

The memorial was designed and built by Mr. Purushottam Bhimji Salatan architect—who has not received training in any modern school of architecture. Mr. Salat belongs to the community of hereditary architects and sculpture who are living repositories of the Indian tradition. Porbander is noted as one of the centres of such communities. The memorial has supported the neglected designs-craftsmen. Now the Government should extend patronage to them and thereby, revitalise the tradition.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THE North-South cards in this hand were taken from one of the more than 300 playing problems in a new "Bridge Quiz" book that has been very successful in England. The book, written by Captain Ewart Kempson and Mr. J. H. Ritch, gives only partnership holdings and poses problems in declarer's play; the bidding and the defensive hands above have been added to make this a full hand.

West opened the spade nine, won by dummy's king. You pull the trumps and discover that West started with four, so when you take his last one you discard a diamond from dummy. Then you cash the spade ace and West shows out. So you will have to ruff out East's spade jack. But if you do so immediately, you are going to find yourself in trouble. After you use your last trump, you'll have to decide whether to take the diamond or the club finesse—you won't be able to take both. If the one you take loses (and, as the cards are, neither one would win) East puts the lead in dummy with the ace of whatever suit you've finessed, and in the end, after you've cashed that long spade, you'll have to give up a trick in the other suit.

The solution is to take care of first things first. Sure you'll have to ruff out that spade; but before you rush to do it, why not finesse the club? If it wins you're in good shape; even if it loses, the best East can do is to put you back in dummy with a club. Now when you ruff that fourth spade, you have a good club—the jack—on which to discard dummy's diamond queen.

Both sides vulnerable.
North dealer.
(Don't look at the East-West hands.)

NORTH
♠ K Q 10 6 5
♡ A 7 4
◇ A Q 6
♣ A 8

WEST
♠ 9
♡ 10 8 3 2
◇ 10 8 4 3 2
♣ 10 7 6

EAST
♠ J 8 7 2
♡ 9
◇ K J 9 5
♣ K 9 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A 4 3
♡ K Q J 6 5
◇ 7
♣ Q J 5 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♡	Pass	4♠	Pass
5◇	Pass	6♡	All Pass

Nation-Building From The Nursery

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(Continued from Page 6)

labour and thought are spent by the talented sons and daughters of the land to give a new orientation to the training of the Indian mind, at a time when a fresh start is being made, and literacy is being spread. the need of such books, of course, adapted to Indian conditions, is as great as it is of long standing. If after eliciting views from suitable teachers, parents, artists, librarians of children's reading rooms (where such exist) and others who have specialised in child-psychology, and from those actively interested in child-welfare, a venture is started with the object of satisfying the legitimate demands of the Indian child, of building up his cultural, religious and social background, a deed well worth doing would have been done and done none too soon.

India is not lacking in intelligence or initiative oraesthetic genius and invention and she should not be. She should recognise that the child who is well fed mentally and physically would be the Indian citizen of tomorrow, loving his country this side idolatry, serving its fellowmen and carrying on the torch of India's undying glory and traditional culture to aftertimes. Nation-building should commence from the nursery.

Some attempts on these lines are being made these days in some Indian languages. For instance, in Gujarati "The Bal Shikshana Sangha" of Bombay (to take only a few instances) have started printing picture books illustrating the stories of the eminent educationist, the late Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka; the Ashok Bal Pustak Mala, the Ashok Bal Vinod Mala, are also publishing illustrated books for children. Possibly similar attempts are also being made in other Indian languages but for all that the sum total is not great enough. Books for children of different age-groups with different motives and treatment could be plentifully and cheaply and yet beautifully published. For the very young there might be just colourful pictures of animals familiar to Indian children, of birds, flowers, toys; for the not-so young an attempt at story-without words or Nursing Rhymes on Indian themes could be made; for those a little older stories from the precious mythological lore of India, folk and historical treasures of the land, national games and sports, could be selected. Then could be taken up little elementary educational or moral problems from life, science, Geography, and similar branches which would teach the child to observe, to ask, to get familiar with his own and his people's and his age's surroundings.

The above is only an indication of the possibilities, the immense potentialities, that lie ahead if this piece of samaritan work is taken up in a truly missionary spirit, by dedication, true and complete, to this great nation-building task which should have the first attention of and the highest priority in elite society, we shall be sowing the seeds of the Greater India to be, of the better world order based on humanity and decency and sanctity.

These books will be "an answer to every parent's prayer" if, and only if like the Little Golden Library they also are able to satisfy the following fundamental conditions, viz:— "fine pictures, excellent print and the best of stories at a price within the reach of most."

MASTERLY REPORT

DURING the war Steve Trumbull, a U.S. newspaperman, was commissioned in the U.S. Navy only to find himself in Indoctrination School. He was dozing though a class in Navy Correspondence when he was startled into wakefulness by the youthful instructor saying:

"Lieutenant Trumbull, you are to imagine you must report on the following incident; Yesterday, a mine-layer was refuelling at a pier when a mine exploded. To whom would you address your report?"

Lieutenant Trumbull discreetly hedged. "This seems important enough to send directly to Frank Knox. Secretary of the Navy."

"Very well, Lieutenant. Now how would you begin your report?
Trumbull started dictating. "Gosh. Frank, you should have been here last Sunday!"

—THE TATLER AND BYSTANDER.

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MOSCOW THEATRE HIGHLIGHTS

A SCENE FROM THE SOVIET PLAY "THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL"

In the centre is the Governor (People's Artist of the Republic, Stalin Prize Winner, F. Grigoriev); on the left is his wife (People's Artist of the Republic and Stalin Prize Winner, V. Pashennaya), on the right sits his daughter Maria Antonovna (Honoured Artist of the Republic Olga Khorkova).

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A scene from "Two Camps" by August Jakobson at the Moscow theatre. Photo shows a scene from the first act. From left to right: Rita, Johannes' wife (S. Altovskaya), Johannes (Honoured Artist of the Republic S. Vecheslov), Peter (Honoured Artist of the Republic E. Samoilov), Katrin, Peter's wife (S. Borusevich) and Yaak (A. Morozov).

On Show In Moscow

During the current season, Moscow theatre-goers have witnessed many interesting and colourful productions. On the repertoire are plays by contemporary Soviet dramatists as well as the Russian and foreign stage classics.

Works by Gogol, A. Ostrovsky, Gorky, Chekhov, Tolstoi, Turgenev, Shakespeare, Schiller, Dickens and Balzac have been running for years. In addition, lately Moscow theatres have staged a number of plays by contemporary foreign dramatists.

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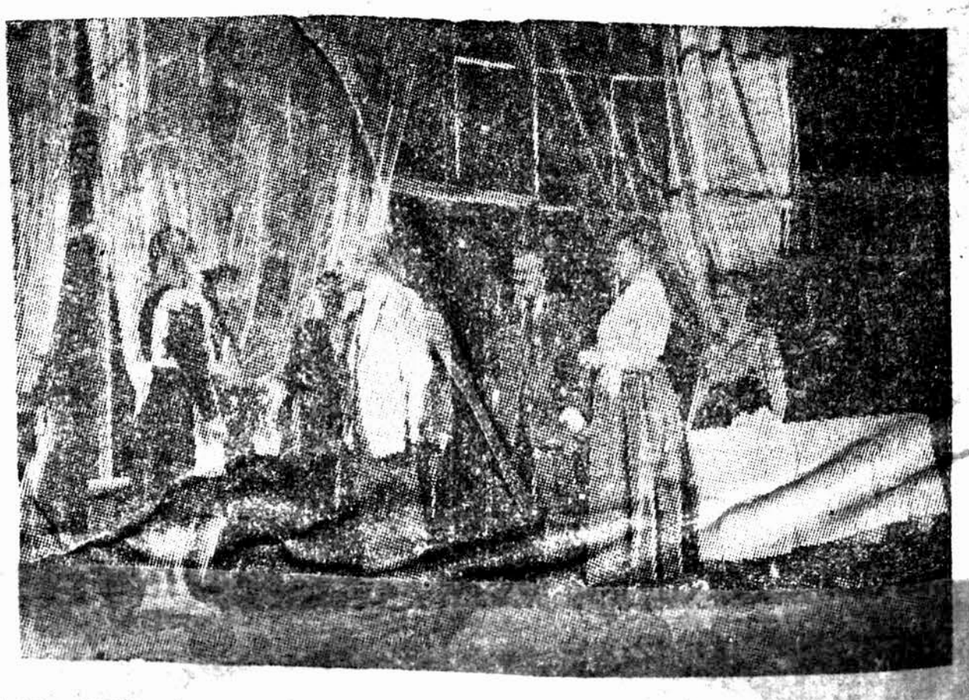
SCENES FROM "TWO CAMPS"



The foreign hireling Johannes (Honoured Artist of the RSFSR S. Vecheslov) who has mastered well the philosophy of imperialism, tells his father that the plan to annihilate hundreds of millions of people is theoretically quite possible but is not yet practicable. To this Johannes Laagus (Peoples Artist of the RSFSR M. Shtrauch) replies: "Nonsense! Such things are impossible either theoretically or practically....either now or at any time in the future! Mankind has its destiny. And no matter how much those crows croak, destiny is guiding mankind to happiness and beauty and not to insuperable, boundless graveyards?" Picture on the right shows the final scene where the old composer wins a creative victory with his beautiful symphony about the heroism of the Soviet people.

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